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# The Mercury.

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MEMPORT, R. J.

THE NEWPORT MERCHITY was established June, 1753, and is now in its sae handred and sixileth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozon exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language, it is a large questo weekly of terty-eight it is large questo weekly of terty-eight district. State, local and general nown, well relected miscollary and valuable farmers and household departments as many households in this and other status, the limited space given to advertibing is very valuable to business mae.

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reas men. 12.00 a year in advance. Bingle copies in wrappers, b cente. Extra copies an advance and the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

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### Local Matters,

#### Big Red Cross Parade

The great Red Cross Drive will open in this city on Monday, May 20th, and the large committee working under Chairman James M. King has plans well in hand to make sure of raising the substantial allotment that has been made for Newsort. Every trade and industry has been assigned to some special sub-committee in order to make sure that no one is overlooked. Headquarters will be maintained at the old State House during the drive, where reports will be turned in regularly and announcement made of the progress of the campaign.

The spectacular feature of the Red Cross Campaign will be an immense street parade to be held on the afterabout 1.30 p. m. Colonel Frank P. King is chairman of the parade committee, and he is using every effort to make this the most imposing spectade ever seen in Newport, and that is saying a good deal. The line will be made up of the regular forces of the army and navy, including regulars, reserviats and marine corps, with many bands of music. In addition there की be many unusual features, not the least of which will be the personality of the man or woman who heads the line. Included in the line will be the large citizens' committee which will other civilians. Some of the features will include special service units who are either prepared to go abroad for special service or who have returned from duty at the front. They will not all be men either.

On Sunday there will be special sermons in all the churches in regard to the Red Cross work and in the nfternoon there will be special efforts made at the Beach to raise funds. These will assume many novel forms which will appeal to the transient vis-

iter as well as to residents of the city. Chairman King of the large committee has been working tirelessly for several weeks in an effort to make the drive a success, and if well laid plans can accomplish anything Newport will 25 well over the top.

Reports that many of the beautiful prive; hedges about Newport have Sen winter killed are probably due to their lateness in coming into leaf. Similar reports have been heard befere, the winter of 1906-7 being an especially severe one for these plants, and some owners were so sure that their heiges had been killed that they efter day them up or cut them back, the men and women. the actual losses were comparatively nothing where they were albased time to send out their leaves.

Mr. Thomas Carr Watson, Jr., of Jamestown, has been elected a member of the Campiarian Club of Brown Uniletslif, which is considered a high Lance in collegiate circles. The Cam-Tarian Ciub is really the governing erganization of the student body, and composed entirely of members of the Senior class at the college.

#### Fair Workers Dine

The many workers who have belied to make the Newport County Fair a success were entertained at dinner at Fair Hall on Tuesday evening some sixty responding to the inviintlona. An excellent turkey dinner was rerved and then the party adjourned to the upper hall where some reminiscences and reviews of the work of the past years were given by those who linve taken a large part in mak ing the annual events successful. President I. Lincoln Sherman, who but been the gulding hand from the first, said that the last mertgage had been paid off recently and the Association now stands without debt. although the grounds have been recently enlarged. Interesting remarks were made by former Scantor George IL Lawton of Tiverton, Senator Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth, Mr. Philip Caswell of Middletown, and Mr. William Bone of Portsmouth, all of whom snoke of the splendid work done by President Sherman to make the Newport County Fair in many respects the leading affuir of the kind in the State.

Dancing followed, being interrupted later by a surprise in the form of a vaudeville turn from the Colonial Theatre. All pronounced the entertainment a complete success and were loud in their praise of President I. Lincoln Sherman. -

#### Newporter Heads Odd Fellows

Mr. Donald E. Spears, of this city, was this week elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, I. O. O. F., the annual session being held in Providence on Tuesday. It is seldom that this important office has been held by a Newport man, and the first time that the honor has come to Excelsion Lodge, although Rhode Island Lodge has twice been represented in the last seventy-five years.

Mr. Spears was born in Dorchester, Mass, but has made his home in Newport for many years, being at present Chief Pattern Maker at the Torpedo Station. He has long taken an active interest in the work of secret orders, and was Noble Grand of Excelsion Lodge in 1912. He is also active in Masonic circles, being at present Master of St. Paul's Lodge, Past High Priest of Newport Chapter, Thrice Potent Master of DeBlois Council, and Commander of Washington Command-

His elevation to the high office of Grand Master of Odd Fellows gives much satisfaction to his many friends in Newport

#### Children's Home

At the annual meeting of the Home for Friendless Children on Tuesday the officers for the past year were all re-elected, including Mrs. Pelix Peckham, First Directrss, Mrs. William B. Franklin, Second Directress, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Treasurer, Miss Sarah T. Hammett, Secretary, and Mrs. Felix Peckbam, Mrs. William B. Franklin, Mrs. Charles A. Brackett, Mrs. William K. Covell, Mrs. John P. Sanborn, Miss Sarah T. Hammett, Miss Hannah G. Cozzens, Mrs. William J. Cozzens, Mrs. John S. Cogges-We charge of the drive, as well as hall Mrs. T. Fred Kaull, Mrs. A. B. Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Board of Prustees

The Board voted to buy Third Liberty Loan bonds to the amount of

At the annual meeting of the Newport County Sunday School Association held in Emmanuel Parish House Thursday evening, the principal address was delivered of Rev. Malcolm Taylor, rector of St. Thomas' Church, Taunton. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Rev. Charles W. Forster as president, Rev. John Howard Deming, vice president, and Miss Grace B. Gilpin, secretary and

Great Sachem Benjamin Lawlon paid an official visit to Weenat Shassit Tribe of Red Men, his home tribe, on Wednesday evening, being accompanied by a large suite. The occasion was in the nature of a joint visitation to the tribe and to Mincola Council, Degree of Pocahontas, and a general social time was enjoyed by

The next few weeks will see a number of large parades in Newport, including those for the Red Cross drive, Memorial Day and Independence Day. Several circus parades may also be seen in the near fu-

A number of Fall River boys who have been stealing bicycles in Newport have been rounded up by the police.

#### GERMANIA

#### JAMES HENRY DARLINGTON

Germania, Germania, our pride of years ago What has changed thy kindly spirit, what has led thee to act so? From thy learning, light and leading, thou are fallen very low.

We loved thee in the former days and wished our ways like thine. Thy Science, Art and Song enviroathed thy brows with laurel vine: But we now no more can follow thee and all friendship must decline,

Ambitious to be mistress of the world at any cost; Thy treaties, conscience, honor: all to one side lust tossed: Determined all should fear thee: the love of all hast lost.

Brave Belgium, Serbia, Poland and the nearest part of France: Hast outraged, burnt and ruined by thy armies' fell advance: While starvation, murder, rapine still affright the whole expanse. Hudst paused? Armenia's children had not perished by the Turk;

Two million of earth's bravest youth had still been at their work; Nor sailors drowned by hundreds where thy submarines still lurk.

Retrieve thyself, thy million dead cry pleading from the sod; Destroy thine own false leaders, and retrace the path now trod; Democracy is calling: through Democracy speaks God.

#### Fatality at Torpedo Station

A chapter of accidents at the Torpedo Station, including one death, caused considerable excitement in Newport on Wednesday and for a time the relatives and friends of the many civilian, employes there were very much worried as to the extent of the disaster. Fortunately none of the civilians were in any way involved and many of them did not know anything had happened until some time after it was all over. The sight of naval ambulances dushing through Thames street, their appearance being quickly followed by an alarm on the Station fire system, gave rise to many alarming rumors in this city, and a large crowd assembled at the Government Landing in the hope of securing information regarding their friends employed there. The memory of the accident of last winter when several civilions lost their lives caused greater excitement than would otherwise have been the case.

In the series of accidents, one man, Frederick Reif, a member of the deep sea diving class at the Station, and a resident of Richmond Hill, Long Island, lost his life by drowning, and six other naval men were burned by an explosion of an oxygen tank while endeavoring to resuscitate him. A few minutes later a fire broke out on a launch some distance from the scene of the first accident, and this was the cause of the sounding of the fire

Reif's death was the result of a peculiar and unusual accident, at a time when the utmost precautions were taken to prevent any danger to him. The deep sea diving class receives practical instruction in a tank partly filled with water, into which the diverclimbs in his regular diving suit, while nir pressure is supplied gradually to similate conditions encountered in deep-sea diving. The man in the tank is constantly in communication with the men outside, and every effort is made to prevent accidents. While Reif was in the tank, his communications suddenly censed and a quick investigation was made with the result that within a minute he was removed from the tank. It was found that the faceplate of his helmet had slipped, admitting the water under heavy atmospheric pressure and life was Vernon, Mrs. E. P. Robinson, Miss begun by surgeons and other members The work of resuscitation was at once of the class, a pulmotor with a tank of oxygen being used. After working for some time, the oxygen tank exploded inflicting painful burns upon the men who were operating the machine. Two surrouns and four enlisted men were injured more or less severely, and preparations were at once made for their removal to the hospital. Two ambulances were sent to the Government Landing and the most severely injured of the men were brought across and conveyed to the Naval Hospital while others required treatment at the local dispensary on

> A few minutes after the ambulances had been summoned, a fire caused by burning gasoline was discovered in a launch on the water front and box 3 on the Station fire alarm system was rung, calling the fire-fighting force to the scene. The flames were quickly extinguished and the recall sounded almost immediately, but the striking of the alarm caused much additional worry in this city for a few minutes. Extra guards were thrown out on the Government Landing and no civilians were allowed to approach, but as soon as the circumstances could be explained the excitement died down.

The officials of the Sheriff's office and the local police department have received orders to look for unemployed, able-bodied men who may be set at work by the Governor during the duration of the war under the General Assembly at its last session.

#### Board of Aldermen.

At the monthly meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening, the business transacted was largely of a routine nature, bills being allowed and ordered paid from the regular approprintions to the amount of \$23,073.84. In addition, many licenses of various kinds were granted, including licenses for the operation of a large motor bus In the past it has been found impossible to secure a license for this class of vehicle, several attempts in years gone by having resulted in withdrawal of the applications.

The conditions in this city due to the linemen's strike were brought up and Mayor Burdick was instructed to take up with headquarters in Boston the necessity for more linemen in this city to take care of possible emergen-

A special meeting of the board was held on Wednesday evening for the purpose of approving the weekly payrolls so that they could be paid usual, Friday being a legal holiday when the backs were closed. A professional entertainment company from out of town suggested that an Old Home Week celebration be held here some time during the summer under their auspices, a portion of the receipts to be given to the Red Cross or other war activity. The board took no action in the matter, believing that careful consideration is necessary before adopting such a scheme.

#### Well Done

The final summing up of the Liberty Loan subscriptions for this county shows every town well over the allotment. The figures are as follows:-

	Al- lotment	Sub- scription	İ
Newport,	\$1,435,000	\$2,013,200	i
Middletown -	15,000	61,450	l
Partsmouth,	15,000	25,65 <b>0</b>	i
lamestown,	10,000	23,300	į
Γiverton,	12,000	25,850	l
Little Compton,	8,000	15,700	!
New Shorebam,	5,000	17,150	l
			ı

The Channing Guild held a wellattended supper and dance at Channing parlors on Wednesday evening for the purpose of raising the sum pledged by this organization toward the expense of installing an electric lighting system in the church 'The amount pledged was raised without. difficulty.

A license having been obtained for the operation of a large jitney bus on the Mile Corner and Harrison avenue run, the local traffic of the Bay State Street Railway is likely to be some what decreased. The smaller jitneys have already cut into the trolley business to a large extent.

With the reports of heat prostrations and death from lightning strokes in various parts of New England we are reminded that summer is not far away. Newport experienced little of the warm wave, although only a few miles from here the heat was intense during the early part of the week.

There is some talk of an attempt to secure the Willard-Fulton boxing bout, scheduled for July 4th, and which has been turned down by a number of communities, for Newport. There is little likelihood of State and city authorities allowing the bout to be pulled off here under any vircumstances.

preach on Sunday, May 19, at the Channing Memorial Church, of which he was formerly the minister. He has many friends in Newport who will rejoice at the opportunity to renew old

Those Newport liquor dealers who hand from within the limits of the barred zone must do so immediately, in acordance with instructions reprovisions of the act passed by the ceived from the government office sions whose work was along somehere.

#### Nason Held for Grand Jury

There was a hearing in the District Court in Fall River on Monday on three charges against Herbert E. Nason of this city-one for manslaughter in causing the death of Catherine Harrington who died on May 17, as the result of being struck by an automobile on the previous evening, one for driving a car while under the influence of liquor, and one for overspeeding within the city limits. number of witnesses were heard, all being for the prosecution, the defense putting on no witnesses. Counsel for the defendant contended that no evidence had been submitted to show that Nason was driving the car at the time of the accident.

At the conclusion of the hearing the defendant was adjudged probably guilty and was held to await the action of the grand jury which will sit in June. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 on the manslaughter charge and was fur-

nished by a bonding company.
At the regular meeting of Excelsion Lodge of Odd Fellows on Tuesday evening, Mr. Perry B. Dawley was pre sented with a handsome Veteran Odd Fellows jewel in recognition of his long years of service as secretary of the Lodge. Mr. Dawley has been secretary for more than a quarter century and has always been an active worker for the best interests of the Order. Excelsion Lodge is now in a splendid financial condition, and has the distinction of numbering the Grand Master of the State among its members.

Sunday baseball in Newport is in somewhat of a muddle. Plans had been made for games every Sunday afternoon at Wellington Park, und there seemed little opposition to the plan. Last Sumlay some players assembled on the Vernon avenue playground, and their games annoyed the neighbors so that the police were called in to stop them. Now some of those interested in the Vernon avenue field say that if Sunday ball cannot be played there, it shall not be played anywhere in the city. The possibilities for trouble look large.

The Emery Amusement Company of Newport, which has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware, has filed in the city clerk's office options on a large part of the block between Washington square, Duke, Marlborough and Charles streets, where it is proposed to erect a new theatre, and possibly a hotel. The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$300,000, and if this stock is disposed of, the corporation will probably carry out its plans. The options will not expire until Au-

By the will of Mrs. Caroline Langdon Weld, which was proved in the Probate Court in this city this week, a number of public bequests are made, including \$10,000 to the Newport Hospital and an equal amount to the Redwood Library, Johnathan Ed-wards Harlow and William Paine Sheffield are executors under the will and trustees of the residue of the estate after specific bequests are paid.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfall will occupy the pulpit of the United Congregational Church next Sunday and will give a talk on the work of his organization in Labrador where he has been working as a medical missionary for th past twenty years. Dr. Grenfall has a world wide reputation and should draw a large congregation.

The Newport Constabulary, after a long period of inactivity, is likely to be impressed for service in locating men wanted for violation of the draft regulations. There are a large number of men in the State who have never reported for examination as ordred, and the government proposes to bring these men to punishment.

The Rogers High School Cadets are getting in much practice marching in preparation for the parade on Memorial Day. The bugle squad was out for a practice march Monday evening, and on Tuesday the whole battalion was seen on the streets. The boys look very well and present a soldierly appearance.

An official of the government hous-Rev. Augustus P. Reccord will ing commission from Washington has been in the city this week looking over the field in an endeavor to find accommodations for civilian employes in private homes. There are few be rented for any purpose.

Mr. William G. L.: ders of this city have not yet removed their stocks on has been appointed a member of the State Harbor Come, in authorized by the last General A embly to take the place of three existing commiswhat similar lines.



#### MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The regular meeting of the Oliphant Club was devoted May 3rd to a nemorial program for the late Mrs. Gertrude Thurston, who was to have entertained and have furnished a program for that date. Mrs. Kuto Builey, the president, acted as the hostess, and Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham arrranged and conducted the service. The program was arranged to be as The program was arranged to be as nearly in keeping with Mirs: Thurston's ideas and taste as was possible for an intimate club associate to make

Mrs Builey read an interesting let-ter from her grandson, Everett Balley, who is somewhere in France. The meeting this week was devoted to an Arbor Day program at Chaseville.

An unusually interesting patriotic service was conducted Sunday evening at the Methodist Episcopal church by Rev. George W. Manning, with special music. The theme was "Why Are We At War?"

en's Foreign Missionary Society was held Tuesday at the M E. Church par-lors with the following election of officers:
President—Mrs. Fred A. Smith.
Vice President—Miss Ellen

The annual meeting of the Wom-

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Iseac Peabody. Corresponding Secretary — Mrs.

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Julia Brown.
Tressurer—Mrs. Ida M. Brown.
Program Committee—Mrs. Annie P. Congdon and Mrs. Smith.
Interesting letters were read from missionaries at Basim and Singapore, India. It was voted to unite with the Women's Home Missionary Society in their proposed summer sale to be held with their president, Mrs. Fred P. Webber. with the Webber.

Webber.

The closing event of the Paradise Glub year, their annual social, was held, by invitation of Mrs. Philip Caswell, at her home, "Rosedale Farm," Wednesday with an excellent attendance of members and their children. The afternoon was spent in knitting for war work, and there was a pleasing program of music given by Mrs. Caswell and Mrs. Howard G. Peckhum by request. The guests adjourned later to the dining room where samiwiches, coffee, cake, ice cream and fruit were served by the feast committee, Mrs. Robert W. Smith, Mrs. Emmic Blair, Le Valley, and Mrs. Janees Openshaw, The club will resume in October. Mrs. Caswell was extended a rising vote of thanks and appreciation for her hospitality. The feast committee also received a vote of thanks.

Mr. William Wyatt Peckham, who

Mr. William Wyatt Peckham,

resides on the East Main road at For-est avenue, now has the distinction of being Middletown's oldest male citibeing Middletown's oldest male citizen, and as such was the recipient, on Wednesday of the chony gold-headed cane which has been under the care of Town Clerk Albert L. Chase since its presentation to the Town Council in 1909. Since August 26, 1916 it had been in possession of Mr. Edward T. Corey, Upon his death, April 18th, in bis 91st year, Mr. Peckham became next in line. Owing to a sick turn which has confined Mr. Peckham largenext in line. Owing to a sick turn which has confined Mr. Peckham large-ty to his bed since April 12th, the formal exercises, usually accompanying the presentation, had to be given up, much to the disappointment of everyone. Mr. Peckham, however, was able to entertain Mr. Chase for a short call and much appreciated the ciff. and much appreciated the gift.

Dean George Hodges of the Episopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass, is expected to preach at the Borkeley Memorial Chapel Sunday morning. Thursday evening, May 16, the children of the Berkeley School morning. Thursday evening, May 16, the children of the Berkeley School will give a concert under the direction of their singing teacher, Miss Marguerite Ferrin, of Newport, and folk dancing, to be conducted by the school principal, Miss Nora K. Shea, at the town hall, for the benefit of Red Cross Work, There will also be general dancing.

The annual meeting of the Epworth League will be held at the M. E. church Wednesday evening next.

A public Victrola recital will be given on Friday afternoon next at Holy Cross Guild House for the phlianthropic fund of the Oliphant Club, in charge of Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham.

The Aquidneck Grange Minstrels will repeat their performance, given at the Middletown Town Hall April 29, at Fair Hall theatre on May 15th for the benefit of Newport County Pomona Grange.

The case of David C. Woods of this city, accused of manslaughter in causing the death of a colored man in rooms available in Newport that can | Fail River recently, which had been assigned for hearing in the Fall River District Court this week, has been continued until May 29.

> A slight fire in the stable on Heath street, occupied by Edward L. Hunt was the cause of an alarm from box 231 Tuesday afternoon. The recall followed almost immediately.

CHAPTER V.

Not far from Sommepy, the French rear guard stopped again. Four batteries of our artillery were brought into position and our company, along with inschine guns, were ordered to protect the artillery. The artillery of-acces did not think this sufficient protection because the sirplanes had discovered the presence of strong French cavalry detachments and a cavalry at-tack was suspected. However, s stronger guard could not be provided and there was nothing to be done but take our position and make the best of the situation. We dug ourselves in te the right and left of the batteries in a field of small pine trees. The ma chine guns were set up and supplied with ammunition. We were then given lastructions as to what to do in the event of a cavalry attack. major of infantry, with white hair, took command. Our unit was placed with the infantry, but our "brave" officers disappeared suddenly. To them the defense of the fatherland was the been assigned to assist infantry, our officers considered themselves superfluous and took French leave.

This state of affairs affects only "ploneer" officers who, when their units are attached to infantry or chassour divisions, scarcely over take part in a battle. This was the case with our officers during my whole war career. They remained far away from the gundre in comfortable security. This is also the case with many infanter captains and almost all higher officers. Majors, colonels, etc., never take part in a storming attack, I was told, and several times I observed this

Our instructions were as follows: In the event of a cavalry attack, every-thing must be quiet. The gun must be pointed but bidden. The machine gun must not be fired until the major to command gives the order. Then there must be a lively, quick fire. Our batteries ared violently at a biplane dying high over them which gave sig-nals with star shells which were read only by the observer.

But the expected attack did not come, the enemy's infantry was not to be seen. We prepared to resume our tested and were all ready to move when the order came to birouse. The spot where we were to rest was as used fixed by the staff so that they knew where to find us at any time. Hardly had we reached the place when er Leid titchen, which we supposed had been lost, appeared as if it had come out of the ground. Those in charge of the field kitchen had received no knowledge of our losses of the tast few days and had cooked for the old number. They were greatly surprised on seeing instead of a brave company of strong "plongers," a lot of ragged, exhausted, crushed human shadows. We were given soup, bread. meat, apples and every one received a digarette, which was more welcome to most of us than food and drink.

The next morning we slept until six o'clock and even though we were lying on the bare ground it was very bard to wake us. Breakfast was excellent. It consisted of mutton which had been regulationed, vegetables, bread, coffee, a goblet of wine, and ham. Our cap-tain told us to eat all we could as we bad a hard day's march before us.

We resumed our march at seven o'clock. Everybody was in high spirits and in the course of our conversations It became apparent that we had lost track of the time entirely. knew whether it was Monday Wednesday or whether it was the fifth or tenth of the month. This condition became more and more general. Soldiers never know the day of the week; one is just like another, Saturday, Sunday or Thursday.

We stopped to rest at noon on a large farm but were obliged to walt in the rain for the field kitchens. Meanwhile we helped ourselves. We shot one of the cows grazing in the meadow cut open the blde without bothering to drain the blood from the carcass. Then everybody cut off a piece of meat, still warm, which was fried in a pot cover or enten raw with a little sait by a great many of the soldiers. This killing of cattle was repeated almost daily by the soldiers acting without orders from their superiors. As a consequence they all got stomach trouble from eating meat which was too fresh without bread or regetables. In spite of this the practice was continued. If a soldier became hungry during a pause in the marching and found a pig, cow or lamb, he shot it, cut out a piece for his own use, and let the rest spoil.

Under a burning midday sun we marched on smid clouds of dust, along a road used by munitions columns and other units, which never gave the dust an opportunity to settle. In all the fields which we passed, fagitives had set up their camps, where they lived like poor houseless gypsles. Many came up to us and begged for scraps of

We marched without resting till late in the evening and at about alias colors we approached the city half of Semmeny. In and around Som-mepy a borde had stacted. We were and red to take a part of the porth-cest section of the Ry. It was almody dock and the desire we halfed

with dead. In the middle of the streets were French batteries and munition columns. Horses and drivers had been

After a ten minute rest we started again and in double-quick step ap-proached a little forest, in which dis-mounted cavalry and infantry were engaged with the enemy in a desperate band-to-hand fight.

As a subterfuge we threw ourselves into the place with blood-curdling yells, We succeeded in the darkness in reaching the enemies' rear. The surprise attack was a success and the Freuch, startled by our rells and by the attack, threw up their hands and sucrendered. Mercy was not shown them by the infuriated cavalrymen.

Whenever there appeared to be any letup of the slaughter of the disarmed cotalors by our men new horrors were enacted under the commands of the officers, who kept abouting, "No quar-ter, staughter everybody." Such were the orders of our distinguished off-We ploncers also had to take part in this cold-bleoded murder of un-armed men, who had thrown down their arms when they realised the fu-tility of further resistance. Our offi-cers took care this time, as in many earlier and later instances, that there should not be many prisoners taken.

The ploneer has a sidearm which, according to the law of nations, must not be used because the back of this sidearm consists of a three-millimeter sharp steel saw. In peace times the ploneers are not drilled with the bayonet because this sidearm should be used only for the special duties which the plencers perform-but the law of nations is not the law of Prussian militarism.

We were obliged to use the saw from the beginning of the war. It was in opposition to all the laws of humanity. When an enemy had this saw in his breast and the victim had long since stopped every effort of resistance and an effort was made to try and remove the deadly steel from the wound an in stant and horrible death resulted.

Oftentimes this horrible weapon became embedded in the breast of a victim so firmly that the attacker, who had to have back his sidearm again would be oblined to place his foot upon the breast of his victim and use all his force to recover the numberous instru-

The dead and wounded in herrible could then lay all around us. The means of the wounded men would have softmost a stone but not the heart of a trussian soldier.

Not all the soldlers approved this senschess wanton murder. Some of these officers who had ordered us to kill the French were themselves killed by wistake in the darkness of the night by their own men. Such mistakes are con'd cite many names and places to bear our this testimony.

On this particular night a captain and a dest ilentenant met their fate. A second-year infantryman stabled the captain in the abdomen and the first Heutenaut received a stab in the back. Both died in a few minutes. Neither of their slayers felt any remotes and none of us felt inclined to reproach We all knew that two niurderers had received their just deserts.

Another instance requires me to run somewhat ahead of the sequence of events. As I talked to a comrade of my company the next day I asked him for a pocketknike and in reaching into his pocket he pulled out three cartridges. I was surprised that he should carry cartridges in his trouser's pocket and asked him if he had no room in

"I have," he said, "but these three have a special mission. names of the intended victims on these bullets."

Some time later after we had be come good friends I asked him again about the three cartridges. He had only one left. I thought about it a great deal and in my mind went over the noncommissioned officers, who, before war was declared had treated us like animals and whom we had hated as only human flends can be hated. Two of these had found their grave in France.

The murder of Frenchmen who had surrendered continued as long as an enemy was alive. Then we received orders to determine if the enemies lying on the ground were all dead and unable to fight. If anyone was found simulating death it was ordered that he be killed. But the soldiers had lost some of the fever which had seized them during the battle and refused to obey this order. How they felt about it was illustrated by the remark of a member of my company:

"We had better look once more and see if the two officers are really dead and if not they ought to be killed without mercy for a command is a com-mand."

We now advanced quickly but our part in the battle was over as the entire French line had retired to make a fresh stand, two kilometers west of Samplepy. The city was mostly in flames. The citing stilliery bombarded the town without intermission and

Several hundred prisoners were corralled in the market place. Several French sheets armed the prisoners but

Toward one g'clock the battle south of Sommepy reached Its ellmax. When the Germans advanced to make storming attacks on all points the French gave up their positions and retired in the direction of Sulppes. Whether our

they were obliged to remain where

they were. An officer of my company, Lieut, A. R. Reesen, remarked that no

harm was done as the prisoners knew

tasted.

least how their own aumountion

company was no larger considered fit to fight or whether we were not needed any longer I do not know. We received orders to go into quarters. But neither a barn nor a stable could be found so that nothing remained but to camp in the open. The houses were all illied with wounded. Ufficers of the town, who had not fled were all gathered in a large barn. Their houses were mostly destroyed so that they had to make use of what shelter was offered them. There was one exception to this ar rangement and that was a very old litthe motherly woman sitting, bliterly crying, by the debris of her late home and nobody could induce her to leave.

In the barn, which served as a shelter to the civilians, were thrown to gether men and women, youths, children and old men. Many were woundby shell splinters and cartridges and others had suffered burns. Everywhere was the most terrible misery: sick mothers and balf-starved infants whom there was no milk were obliged to perish here; old people died from the excitement and fright of the previous few days and last of all men and women in the prime of life slowly died from wounds because there was nobody to care for them.

A company of Hessian reserves, overy one a veteran, passed with bowed heads and tired feet. They must have had a very long murch. Their of deers tried to make them move more lively. They ordered that a song be sung but the Hessians were not in the

"Will you sing, you pigs?" cried an officer and the pitiful-looking "pigs" tried to obey this order. Faintly sounded from the ranks of the overlived "Deutschland. Deutschland Ucher Alles, Ucher Alles in Der Weit." Despite their broken strength, theh tired feet, disgusted and rescutful, these men sang their symphony of au-

Several comrades who like myself had watched this troop pass came to



Sitting, Bitterly Grying, by the Debria of Her Late Home.

me and said, "Let us go to the camp and try to sleep so that we might forget all this."

We were hungry and on the way home caught several chickens. We ate them half-raw and then laid down in the open and slept until four o'clock in the morning when we had to be ready to march.

Our destination on this day was Suippes. Before the march started the following army order was read:

"Soldiers, his majesty the emperor, our supreme war lord, thanks the soldiers of the Fourth army and sends to saved our beloved Germany from the invasion of hostile hordes. We will not rest until the last enemy ites on the ground and before the leaves fall from the trees we shall return home torious. The enemy is in full retreat and the Almighty will bless our arms turther."

After this talk we gave three cheers something which had become routine for us. And then we resumed our march. We now had pleuts of time and opportunity to discuss the grati-tude expressed by the supreme war tord. We could not make out just what fatherland we had to defend so far in France. One of the soldlers expressed the opinion that the Lard had blessed our arms, to which another replied: "A religious man repeating such silly sentiments is guilty of sacrilege, if he speaks seriously."

Everywhere, on the march to Sulp-pes, in the fields and in the ditches, lay dead soldiers, most of them with hideous-looking open wounds. Thou-sands of huge dies swarmed on the corpses, parily decomposed, and giv-ing off a fearful steach. Among these corpses, unsheltered under a blazing sun, were encamped wretched fugitives, because they were forbidden the use of the roads while the armies needed them, which was practically all the

In the evening, after a long march, we reached the town of Suippes. Here our captala told us we would find nu-merous frank-tireurs. We were ordered to bivouse, instead of being as-signed quarters, and all going into the village were obliged to take guns and cartridges with them. After a brief rest we entered the village in search of food. Dead divitions tay in the middle of the streets. They were citizens of the village. We could not learn the reason for their having been shot. The only answer to our questions was a

mirror of the shoulder.

The village itself had not suffered to any noticeable degree as far all destruction of buildings was concerned but never in the course of the war bad I seen a more complete job of plundering thun had been done in Sulppes. That we bad to five and ent is true, and as the inhalitrants and merchants had flown there was to opportunity to (a) for our necessities. Therefore we simply entered a store, put un stucklous laundry, and left the old thing . then went to another place, took whatever fond looked good to us, and the s proceeded to a wine cellar, there to selve as much as our hearts desired. The men of the smanultion column. located in the village as well as the sanitary sudders and cavniry by the hundreds, searched the houses and took whitever they liked hest. The fluest and largest business places in Sulpnes served a very large rural district rounding and therefore were stocked up on almost everything. Within a short time these places and been cleaned out. The munition drivers and train columns carried away old pieces of silk, indies dresses, linens, shoes, dress goods and every other artiele imaginable, and stored them away in their amountilian cases. They took children's and women's shoes, and everything else they could lay their hands upon, although many of these articles had to be thrown away shortly afterward. Later, when the field post was developed and gave regular service, many of these things were sent

A large chocolate factory was robbed completely, and chocolate and onedy to heaps were trampted in the ground. Empty houses were broken into and wrecked, wine cellars cleaned out and windows smashed, the latter being a special postime of the cavelrymen. At we had to pass the night in the open, we tried to find some guilts and entered a grocery store and a market place. The store was partly demoklahad, but the apartment upstairs was as yet intact with all the rooms locked It was evident that a woman's hand had worked in this house, for everything was neat and cozy. But all this order was still surpassed by the arrangement in a large room, which apparently had been inhabited by a young woman. We were almost ashamed to enter the sanctuary. To our astonishment we saw hanging on the wall opposite the door a picture burned in wood and under it a German "Honor the women, they weave a braid of heavenly roses in their earthly life." (Schiller), 'The owner apparently was a young bride, for in wardrobe was a trousseau, that with neat blue ribbons, carefully put nwny. All the wardrobe drawers lay open, Nolldag was touched here. When we visited the same place the next morning, impelled by some impulse, we found everything in that house destrayed. Barbarians had gono through this home, and with bitter ruthlessness had devastated every-thing, with every evidence of having utterly cast off the ethics and stand-ards of civilized races.

The entire trousseau had been torr from the drawers and thrown partly on the floor. Pictures, photographs, mirrors, everything was in pieces. The three of us who had entered the room

clenched our dists with impotent wrath. We received orders to remain in Sulppes until further notice and the next day witnessed the return of many fugitives. They came in great throngs from the direction of Chalons-sur-Marne. They found instead of the peaceful homes they had left a wretched and deserted ruin. A furniture dealer returned to his store, as we atood in front of his house. He broke down when he viewed the remains of his enterprise. Everything had been taken away. We approached the man, He was a Jew and spoke German. When he calmed down a little he told as that his store had contained merchandise worth more than \$.000 francs.

"Had the soldlers only taken what they needed for themselves," he said, would be satisfied, for I did not expect anything else. But I never would have believed of the Germans that they would have destroyed everything."

Not even a cup and sancer were teft in this man's house. He had a wife and five chikiren, but had no idea of what had become of them. there were many more like him.

The following night, remaining in Suippes, we were again obliged to camp in the open "because it awarmed with frank-tireurs." Such were our instruc-



Devastated Everything.

tions. In reality nothing was seen of frank-tireurs, but by this method the enmity toward the people living in the towns along our line of march was maintained. The Germans practiced maintained. the theory that the soldiers fight bet-ter and are more amountable to discaptage when alled with batred of their

was one of the bardest days we ever

had. From the very beginning, as we began our journey, the sun blazed down upon us. It is about 35 kilometers from Sulppes to Chilons sur-Marne. This distance would not have been so had, despite the head ( we find already made longer marches; but the beautiful road from Sulpper to Cintons goes with unending monotony with out so much as a curve or a bend to the right or left. As far as we could see It stretched before us like a long

white snake. Many soldiers fainted or were stricken with sunstroke. They were picked up by the infirmary columns which followed. That the troops who had traversed this road before us laid fored worse was evident from the many dead Germans who lay along the road. The communiter feared that he could not get the machine in motion again if it as halted, and permitted to stretch its weary limbs on the ground for a brief rest. And so it crept along the a small. Only, instead of having a annil's shell on its back, there was a leaden burden.

The monotony of the march was broken when we reached the chor-mons camp at Chalons. This is one of the largest of the Prench stony camps. We saw Chalons from the distance. As we builted about an hour later outside the city in an orchard. without a single exception every man fell to the ground exhausted. The field kitchens were soon brought up, but the men were too fired to ent. We did ent later and then wanted to go to town to purchase some articles, particularly tobacco, which we missed most. Nobody was allowed to leave camp. We were told that entering the city was strictly forbidden. Chalons had puld a war contribution and therefore no one was permitted to the city.

We heard the dull sounds of the cannon in the distance and auspected that our rest would be brief. The rolling of gunfire continued to grow stronger. We did not know then that fight had begun which was destined to become fatal to the Germans.

The first day's battle of the Marne had begun!

#### CHAPTER VI.

At 12 o'clock, midnight, we were starmed and half an hour later were on the march. The cool night air felt good, and despite our weariness, we made rapid progress. Taward four o'clock in the morning we arrived al Cheppy. It had been completely plan-dered. We lighted here for a brief rest and watched preparations being unde for the execution of two frac-Breurs. They were two little farmers who had supposedly concented A French muchine gan with its crew from the Germans. The sentence was executed in such a way that the people were shown who their real ruters

The little town of Pogny, located inflivary between Chalons sur-Marne and Vitry-le-Francols, fared no belter than Cheppy, a fact which we discovered when we entered there at ains o'clock. We were now considerably nearer

the spot where the guns were roaring, and retiring of wounded and the munition columns showed us that west of Virry-te-Francois, a terrible buttle raged. At four o'clock in the aftermoon, we arrived at Vitry-le-Francols after a forced march. The city was filled with wounded, but the town itself was not damaged. The buttle must have been going badly for the Germans because we were ordered into action without being given any rest. We were within three kilometers of the battle line, when we came within reach of hostlie fire, a terrific hall of shells tore up every fact of ground. Thousands of corpses of German soldiers indicated at what enormous cost the Germans had brought up all available reserves. The French did everything they could to prevent the Germania from getting the reserves into action and increased the artiflery fire to unheard-of violence. It seemed hugossible for us to be able to break through this barrage. We saw hundreds of shells exploding every minute. We were ordered to run the gauntiet of this hell in single file.

Lying prone upon the ground, we saw how the first of our men attempted to pass. They ran, unmindful of the shells bursting around them, like modinen; others were buried under ground thrown up by the high-power explosives, or torn by shrapuel or greaades. Two men had scarcely reached the line when a well-directed shot from a gun of a large caliber burst directly their feet. When the smoke cleared, there was no trace of the men.

You can imagine the feelings of those who lay on the ground not 100 feet away witnessing this spectacle, and waiting their turn.

An officer cried: "Next!" It was my turn. As if aroused from a night-mare, I sprang up, my gun in my right hand, sidearm in my left, and ran ahead. I dodged two shells just as they burst and ran close to several others, bursting the same instant. A number of times I sprang back, then ahead again, running to and fro like a madman, seeking a loophole. But everywhere there was from and fire. I ran like a hunted animal seeking a way to pass to save myself, with a hell in front of me, and an officer's revolver always ready behind.

Throwing caution to the while repared to meet death and the desil himself. I at last ran blindly shead: ran, ran, ran, until someone selzed my coat tail and shouted in my car:

"Here we are. Are you wounded? You had better look. Perhaps you are wounded and don't know it."

I was among those of my controles who had gotten through. Trembling all over, I stopped and looked around. "Sit down and you will feel better," said one of the men. "We also have

Presently some wounded with a brought up. There were about its man, and a sergeant took command. With ing more was seen of our others.

We continued to advance an Yalice and The next day we were enough to several German latteries. Many had suffered heavily in dead and surface which lay around their good forget.

by enemy fire. Other batterles and manned were uncless because he more ammunition could be gotten through

We passed to rest. Bereist sign terrinen approached us, and a nonces inhedring officer tasked their why that "Recause we have used up all on

numeration," was the namer of one of the battery men. "Is it impossible to bring among

How through this tourrage?"

"No," replied the artifleryman, etg. there is no more summiffen. That is why we cannot get any. At Neural tean we started like wild man after u. Man and beast illed from the heat, infliends and other medimical transportation were feft to their des nged condition in the wild exclining of victory, as we dushed late the begg of France, We raced on, Iditally and thoughtlessly, thereby bilerings to communication with our bases, the directly tuto the trap set for no by 124 French. Before the first appropriate and other relief supplies reach us as

will all be killed." Up to this time we find treates blindly to the included strategy of an great general staff. Now it was brough to us on all sides that ge French were fighting at home, clea-to their greatest source of supply, and lind excellent raticoad connections in their disposal. Further than that the French maintained a terrible neither five from guns of far greater calls: than we believed they owned. This let us to the conclusion that they were expared for a long time. Yet we believed that the picture painted by the arc. teryman had been too black. We were soon to know better,

As we apprended the enemy trenches, we were met with a bear machine gun fire, and in double quist step hurried to the temporary precedent tion of hastily thrown up dugouts, a hard rate had not in. The field areset us was covered with dead and weeks ed. Even our trench was filled win wounded, which made its occupance by the defenders difficult. Many # the wounded men were paralyzed but tying on the slimy ground. All wes without bandages. They begget in without bundages. They begged to brend and water, but we bid dene to ourselves. They plended pleously, the for a scrap of brend. Many of the had fain in this inferno for two deawithout having enten anything what

We were scarcely established viz the French attacked en masse. The ascupants of these trenches, when me had re-enforced had already reprise several of these attacks. They was as to shoot and fired wildly themselve lato the ranks of the advancing masses We responded to the exhautilete of the infantry officers: "Fire, the last

We fired until the barrels of  $\pi$  guns became red-hot. The G tirried. The victims of our fix Gready lying in heaps in No Man's Legbetween our lines and the cosage were increased by hundreds. The & tack was repulsed.

It is dark, and it rains and rains at about us in the darkness are bad the wounded weeping, mosalar is ploring. Their cries are august & by other wounded closer by. All calk for bandages, but we had none left vi tore strips from our middly shirts in with them covered the gaping words Men are dying constantly. There is no doctors, no bandages, nothire. wounded must be assisted, but design

French must be repulsed. The rain falls harder constantly est blindly into the night. The fluctuation fire of musketry becomes street 🗀 wenker, then strong again.

We pioneers are scattered among on infantry. My neighbor touches at "Say," he calls.
"What do you want?" I ask. '79

Come here," he bissed.

the others weep?"

It is cerie, alone in this devil's 1 == "Why are you here? Will you are der me like those over there. See they will return from over there are the fun will be on again. Do 🕫 🛎

And he laughed. Suddenly he started again: ways shoot at them until the =1 weeping. That is fun."

And again he laughed, marin-3

I realized finally that this ELD 35 lost his reason. A man passed 3023 ing ammunition and I asked 1 = 7 fetch the commander at cace. The sficer arrived, accompanied by 42 322 try Reutenant. I met them and and ed that my neighbor had been from the wounded, talking nousees of undoubtedly was insune. The

"Can you see mything?" he list "Seel No. But I hear then and meeping. As soon as 1 and be is quiet for he sleeps!"

The Bentemant modded to == == tried to take the gun from 😂 🚈 but the latter seized it quiete sprang back to cover. From the the fired while standing among the said, until a moment later, he had fell, riddled by many bullets.

The drama had only a few stars tors. It was hardly over before forgotten. Anything but sent 2000

The blind firing confined cries of the wounded became and

ly louder. Why? These wounded F-1 ween the two fighting Ross in 2 posed to the firing of both in " one can help them for it w early to venture into No Mas & --

Ever londer and with = 70 12" rending pleadings, the wor At the most a curse of an Cim a

only response.
Our trench was filled with min Inches of water and understand. In this morass lay wanning, thrown together. beitzeity to make room till dead aree thrown over the At one o'clock in the night and s july stretchers and took sairs and the combined but for the and Tong to Sto Man's Land these

rio be tember:

# GLEVER HELUSTRATION

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How Pyramids Were Built,

In looking at pictures of the pyra-E's and the Sphing every one has weedered how these great monuments cond be built in an age when there was no such thing as a steam derrick. Discussion upon the point has run through the centuries. An English enficer has hit upon what appears to the true explanation. His opinions Le supported by the evidence of an-cent inscriptions upon tombs and temples. This engineer states that in building a pyramid the Egyptiana constructed an inclined readway to the level of which the work had reached. As the paramid grew taller, the angle of the road constantly grew steeper, and its length greater. Up this road-FEY passed all the material required In building the pyramid, bauled by signine fact animals.

To Avoid Premature Old Age. Med wear out too soon. In many Totations a man is an old man before be reaches his fortieth year. This is McCature and for the most part un-Lacesyary, and it constitutes a serious tational economic loss. By improving Lan's this signe and assisting him to form beauthy habits, fon or 15 years ter is solded to his industrial eill-Contribution The made to the wealth and press Iring of the country.

### Karani na kalangan karangan k The Girl on the

EN13 By VINCENT O. PERRY

Cover

(Cupyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Byndicate.)

Herbert Nichol waited nervously at the telephone. Would she never un-Densiy loud enough. If there was no one clae in the house and Agnes was In her own rooms, she could not pos-ably hear it. Ah! She had answered

it at last!
"Hello, dear!" His tone was eager. "How do you do." The answer was suff, but in his engerness he did not notice II.

"Have you reen your favorite magnzine for this month, Agnes?" he asked

In the same cager tone.
"Yes, I have, Mr. Nichel, and I was nover so insulted in my life. When I ant for you to paint my portrait ! thought the painting was for yourself, not for a magnetine cover. I thought your laterest in me was a friendly one, but a commercial one. I am sending back your ring today. Good by, Mr. Nichal, I was just going out," Ho

heard the receiver go down.

It was some time before Herbert could realize what it all meant. He had thought she would be delighted to see ber picture on a magazine cover, or he would not have submitted it. How was he to know that she would think it districteful? Surely, if she was as unxious as she was to go into moving pictures, a magazine illustra-tion of herself could not be so terrible, It was the best portrait he had ever palated, and to have one of the leading oingustnes use it for a cover—his name would be worth something and he would never again have to wonder where the next meal was coming from It was for her he had persevered with his art, and swallowed discouragement more often than square meals. How was she to know that, though? He had hever tald her be was so poor and she thought him more successful



"That Will Settle Her."

than he was. She had money, more than was good for her, and could not know what it was to be poor.

He would never paint another ple ture he resolved. He could never set the inspiration again, after this. In every mark of the brush he would see something to remind him of her, and every face he painted would radiate her loveliness. No, he could never paint again. He would have to go to -real work, that would take bla mind off the girl he had wronged. Yes, he had wronged her, he could see that the more he thought it over. A girl so well known in society to be classed aa on artist's midlel! thought of that before.

So Herbert put aside his brushes and looked for work. He had never done manual labor in his life, and when he secured a position in the shipping room of a large manufacturing concern he found it harder than he had expected. He began to like the work but at times he felt almost unbearably resitess. The men about him interest-ed him. They seemed to get much more enjoyment out of life than he had ever got, and he wondered how it was

The head shipper seemed more thoughtful than the rest. Herbert asked him one day why it was the men

seemed so happy and contented. The shipper scratched his head, and after thinking it over replied: "I do not know, Herb, unless it's because they fit in here. A man's made for something, and unless he finds that something he'll never be satisfied. You, for instance, sin't cut out to be doin' this work, and no matter how long you stay at it you ain't going to like it or feel satisfied. You'll be restless until you strike the other thing you're unde for, though perhaps now fou don't just know what it is."

"I think I do know what it is," Herbert replied, as he felt in his pocket for a crumpled letter that was nearly two months old. It was an offer of a steady position in the art department of the magazine that had used his portrait of Agues. He had received it in the same mail with the returned enpagement ring and had never answered

When he went the next day to the magazine he found that the position had been filled, but when he explained

who he was room was made for him.
"We can't let you go," the manager said. "Your last work received more we ever used. We have been trying ever since to get in touch with you. I didn't bring me a present—should I let him fo?" commendation than any other cover

Herbert was not as delighted over

the praise of his portrait as the manager had expected. He suld, Thank you very much," but he did not seem to mean IL

"By the way, do you seled telling us who the model for that picture was?' the manager said, as Herbert was teaving. "We have had a number of inquiries. I can get her stendy work at the highest rate."

"I connot tell you her name," Herbert replied, and the manager nedleed the sad look that came over his face, "She is not a professional model, and would never pose for me or anyone €ire ogalo,"

The months that followed found Herbert very busy. The wound in his heart healed much more quickly than he had expected, and the quality of his work showed that he was wrong when he thought Inspiration had the with Agnes' love. There were plenty of other beautiful girls in the world, he found, and most of them were not ashumed to have their pictures appear on tonguzine covers. His work old not go unheeded by the public. Every day he was forced to decline invitations to point famous society women or equally famous actresses. There were plenty of professional models to choose from without running the chance of offending outsiders by using their portraits "commercially," he de-

One moving picture actress, Jean Fener, was particularly anatoms to have her portrait pulated by blin, and on an average of once a week he received a letter from her company's trees agent asking to have him paint her. He had sent a cart note stating that he ald not do outside work, but as the letters kept rouning they in-terested him. He would see if he could not end her persistency, he con-cluded, and wrote the press agent and sald:

"Although I have never had the pleasure of sceing Miss Fener, I like her persistence. If she can prove to me that the is as beautiful as any model I have ever painted, I will be pleased to do her partruit without churge."

"That will settle her," Herhert laughed, as he showed one of his fel-low artists the letter. "My models are all well-known beauties, and if she is as beautiful as any one of them she would not be an obscure movie

The next evening, while he was read-ing in his library, life telephone rang. He answered it.

"This is Jennette Fener speaking." The voice sounded strangely familiar to ldm. "I have taken your offer, and and going to prove to you I am more beautiful than any of your models, save your first one. Agnes Fuller, Will you count her our?"
"How do you know Agnes Fuller was

my first model?" he gasped.
"Don't you know my voice, Her-

"Agnes!" he said eagerly. He was sure it was her voice, and the little silvery hugh at the other end of the

line made him doubly sure. "Yes, Herbert, Agnes. I have been trying to see you for so long, but you wouldn't see me. I am Jeanette Fener, the movie actress, and I signed a con-tract today that will make me a star. It is all through your magazine cover of me, too, You secured me the chance I have always longed for, and I love you for it. I am coming up tonight to take back all those musty things I said over the telephone to you that night. Will you be in Herbert?'

"I will always be in to you, Agnes you know that!" he answered.

He heard the silvery lough again and the receiver bang up. It reminded him of their last talk, but it was no different now.

For half an hour Herbert runninged through his desk in search of something. He heard the bell ring and heard the servant answer the door just as he found it.

"Thank goodness, the ring?" he excinimed. Then he hurriedly took it from his packet, smoothed his hair before a mirror, and went to meet Agnes

Story of a Big Nose, A certain Missouri preacher had be come quite sensitive to any reference made to his unusually large nose

On being taken home to dinner one day with his friend, the Judge, the host went immediately into the kitchen and reminded life wife that she must caution the children about making any remarks about their guest's nose or

gazing at him intentity. The mother, a sympathetic and tender-hearted soul, instructed the children carefully. When they were seatad at dinner, and a blessing said, the ed at timer, and a blessing said, the mother naked solicitously an abe poured the coffee, "Brother So and So, do you take sugar with your nose?"— Hansas City Star.

Yes; Why Not?

Just as Bill Sixes, professional cracksman, was creeping from the dining room window of our puzzle editor's private house, the owner grasped his

"Kamerad!" squeaked Sikes.

"I only desire to put a question to you," said the puzzle editor, who was suffering from Inso in "What I want to know is this: it a thief is busily engaged plying his ande up in our attic, could be be truthfully said to be above doing wron; actions?

The Light Ahead.

What lightens labor, sauctifies toil and makes a man good and strong, vise and patient, just and benevolent, both lowly and great, as well as worthy of intelligence and freedom, is the perpetual vision before him of a better world benming through life's shadows.--Victor Hugo.

Somewhat Mercenary. Donald was having a birthday party.

The children were all enjoying them selves when the doorbell rang. Jumping up. Donald went to the door. Standing looking at the child, he said:



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It can be furnished in the visible printing style of machine-or with the famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automutic total of all statements sent out.

It insures accuracy in every statement and sends them out on time.

When your Statements are out it can be used the balance of the month on all your figure work-making complete, accurate records possible.

No cost or obligation to try it out in your own office or store, on your own work.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

FRED FAVOR, Sales Banager,

17 totom Rome St., Providence, R. I.

Keeping Promises.

It is high praise when one can say of a person that he is a man of his word. One knows what to expect of such a man. He is a valuable citizen. a good neighbor, a true friend, one with whom it is autisfying to deal He does not make promises without knowing he will keep them. Having made one, he will, if need be, fulfill it at an inconvenience or a personal loss.

We all know those who, on the contrary, promise anything readily. yes, I will be there," they say, and fall to appear at the appointed time or place. "Yes, I will give so much," they work," but fail to give the matter another thought.

Such people have convenient forgetters. When asked to fulfill their promises, they have forgotten them eatirely, or "other matters have intervened," or "now it is too late." A few experi ences with this kind of promiser make one value above rubies and diamonds the man who keeps his word.

Keep Striving. Longing to share our troubles, or los ing courage it fortune's wheel retuses to turn in our favor, is about the mos unwise course we could possibly follow. Far better to keep quiet about all distressing setbacks, become interested In some form of work and bravels to in to win. True, one cannot siways recoup one's fortune, but life offers many other compensations very much

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Father of Rivers.

The Amazon, which flows through Brazil from west to east, is the mightle est river in the world. It rises in the Andes, and its course to the Atlantic is over 3,000 miles. It has more than 1,100 tributaries, the chief being the Madelra, which is 1,800 miles long, and the Rio Negro, 1,350 miles long. The extent of the waters of this majestic river is the largest in the world, over 25,000 miles of its surface being of a navigable nature. It draing nearly 2,500,000 square miles of territory There are something like 1,200 different kinds of birds which are exclusive to the valley of this wonderful river, and thousands of varieties of animal life which are unknown in any other part of the world. The soil of the basin of the Amazon is so rich that for every bushel of maize planted it is estimated that 800 can be harvested.

PROTEST \$9.65 AS MINIMUM.

Clothing manufacturers of Massachasetts do not agree that \$9.55 is the lowest sum girls in the trade should be paid. They told the minimum wage commission at the State House, Boston, that many clothing makers would fail if that sum was made the minimum wage.

Harrison F. Lyman, chalman of the board, divided the weekly financial needs of a girl as follows; Room and board, \$6; clothing, \$1.50; laundry, 25 cents; carfares, 60 cents; doctor and dentition cents; church 16 center dreamization is a 20 cents; incidentally, 60 cents. The case for the trade has been fixed at 2x a week for girls over 15 and at \$7 a n ek for girls for re". The bearing was for further discussion.

# JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

# Clothing

**GENTLEMEN'S** 

# Farnishing Goods.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s CLOTHING.

### Special Bargainst

For the next 30 days we nifer on entire

I all and Winter Wootens,

Comprising the Leaf goods and styles to found in foreign and domestic fabrics, in a purrous, least than our regular prices. The we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive also make the make and summer styles, which we will receive about yet be to be the best and to give general substitution.

J. K. McLENNAN. 184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. L



 $\odot$ "NEW HOME" and you will have to price you pay. He clindration of by seperior workmanship and Letterial insures life-ting revice at minist on leaving the "NEW HOME".

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.
Known the world over far injector to wing qualities.
Not wild under any other name.
The new home Sewing Machine Co., ohange, MASS.

DEALER WANTED

#### LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Lenf Rinders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications. other publications.

1000 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel

MERCURY PUB, CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

#### NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

# Newport Gas Light Co.

Climbed Greater Araret. James Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States, climbed Greater Ararat in September, 1876, making the ascent alone. The Russian governor had supplied him with an escort, but they were still 5,000 feet short of the summit when, overcome with superstitious fear, they refused to go on. Mr. Bryce described the summit as a little plain of snow, silent and desolate, with a bright green sky above, and the view as stern and monotonous.

Entuefiered bi fiftablie in illie.

# The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY MERCCRY PUBLISHING CO.

Tiffee Celeviune

Saturday, May 11, 1918







Cuba has the largest sugar crop in the history of the Island. Yet we are short of sugar.

New England's losses thus far in the European struggle number over eleven hundred.

The indications now point to the largest wheat crop in the history of the country. It will be needed and it will likewise be a bonanza to the Western wheat growers.

Secretary McAdou demands that Congress give him more money and that to meet his additional expenses the revenue laws shall be amended accordingly.

The war has struck the White Mountains region in New Hampshire. There will be no railroad trains run up Mt. Washington this summer. The men and fuel can both be employed more profitably for the nation clsewhere.

Ten steel ships of 57,695 tons and six wooden ships of 21,500 tons were launched by American yards in the week ending May 5. Twelve steel ships of \$1,180 tons were delivered to the Shipping Board complete in the same period.

It is now reported that the Mathewson Hotel at Narragansett Pier, one of the finest hotels in that region, will be used this summer to house army recruits who are to be trained at the fortifications around here. This hotel has proved a financial failure and was to have been torn down at an early date. This movement will preserve it a while langer,

A Democratic paper says that the President is very much depressed "because of the disclosures showing the inefficiency of the war plans." We do not wender at it, for the inefficiency of the President's war plans has been monumental. It is all the result of the President's desire to be the whole show in everything, and the calling around him of inferior men to do the work calling for the best brains of the Nation.

The Democratic members of the State Senate and other leaders of that party have been amusing themselves and trying to entertain the public generally by throwing bricks, metatherically speaking, at the Constitution of Rhode Island. They have wasted lots of time and energy in that harmless amusement for the Constitution seems to remain intact and the Ship of State moves on as sevenely as if there were no Democratic fleas Troying over its surface. The wouldbe Constitutional iconoclasts are fond of telling us how ancient the Constitution of Rhode Island is, when in fact it is fifty-five years younger than the Constitution of the United States. It has been amended from time to time also to keep it up to date with later requirements. The one great bone which these orators like to pick is the socalled inequality of the Senate. The Senate of Rhode Island was planned on the basis of the United States Senate, giving each town and city an equal-Island man to decry such an arrange-An equal population basis ment. applied to the national body would give Rhode Island one-twentieth of one Senator as compared with New York's two.

#### The Kaiser in a Hole

The general opinion of military experts is that the Kaiser has got his German army in a hole, from which he cannot with safety crawl out. He cannot go forward without another terrible sacrifice. They cannot go back without risk of revolution at home. A well known military writer says they are where the allies' commander-inchief wished to have them, and he is in no burry to make them move from the position in which he can punish them at leisure, whichever way they may attempt to get out. They are growing ! in number, gathering in detachments of Turks and Bulgarians, it is said, and trying to bring many thousands of prisoners from Russia, but they are a poorer army now, alike in : \$8,000,000,000, but more than half of March 21.

It begins to look as though the Kalser begins to realize the desperate condition which he is in. He will vances to our Allies, more than onedoubtless soon make a terrific effort to extricate himself from the toils of the Allies, but, like all his former efforts. it will, in the judgment of military troops to France during the just week the Commodore the five houses will strategies, come to naught. There is broke all great as recents. At the law 5000 records and are expected to a feeling in the air that the much here all decrains drive may be a final inc April troops who there is a fine employees must be 7000 and the effect and that peace is heaven have the Atlantic five times first a than by a temporal of one lated with about \$1,000. thin many people this w

#### Various Liberty Bond Issues

There are at present issued and outstanding four Issues of Liberty Bonds, and soon there will be six issues. They are as follows:

1. The original honds of the First Liberty Loun; these bear 3 1-2 per cent interest and mature June 15, 1947, but are redeemable at the Govermment's option on or after June 16, 1932. They have a conversion privi-

2. The original bonds of the Second Liberty Loan; they bear 4 per cent in terest and mature November 15, 1942, but are redeemable at the Government's option on or after November 16, 1927. They have a conversion

privilege. 3. Honds of the second issue which have been obtained by the conversion of bonds of the first issue into bonds of the second; they bear 4 per rent interest and mature June 16, 1947, but are redeemable on or after June 15, 1932. They have a conver-

slon privilege. 4. The original bonds of the Third Liberty Loan; they bear 4% per cent interest and mature September 16, 1928, and are not redeemable until maturity. They have no conversion privilege.

The other two issues which will soon be outstanding, will be 414 per cent bonds obtained by the conversion of bonds of the first issue, and 434 per cent bonds obtained by conversion of bonds of the second issue, into bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, They will have no conversion privilege.

#### Loquacious Lewis

Senator James Hamilton Lewis is reported to have stated in a recent public address that Germany would sue for peace and the war would cease by July of this year. Such statements are exasperating, mischievous, and if coming from the lips of almost any other man they would promptly create the belief that the speaker was irresponsible. Senator Lewis boasts that he is the spokesman of the President, and on the floor of the Senate he is accorded that distinction by the Democratic side, at least. Newspapers, men of affairs, men who have been on the front, have repeatedly cautioned against the emittance or the acceptance of these irrational utterances, which have a decided tendency to create a relaxation on the part of the uninformed, and which are promptly seized upon by German propagandists, translated and spread broadcast to subserve enemy ends. If there is no way to convince Senator Lewis of the advisability of maintaining a discreet tongue, certainly President Wilson should take some steps to rid himself of the implication that he is the source of inspiration for Lewis' dangerous drivel. Few people believe that he is the source, but Lewis has rather sought the soft impeachment in order that he might bask in some sort of reflected White House glory. It is high time for a quietus to be put on this Lewis brand of pacifism, and not the admonitory finger, but the penitential, pedagogic birch should bring the President's prattling

# Money Not All Wasted

pupil to his senses.

All of the money being expended for war purposes is not going to be a waste. Some of it is going to be shot away; some of it is going to be sunk at sea; some of it is going to be invested in machinery that will be useless in time of peace.

But a very great portion of it is being spent for things that will be as valuable when peace comes as now, though not so imperatively needed then-ships for instance. And as for representation in that body the same our manufacturing plants to war puras each State has in the United States

Phodo

Decent in the immense amount open our manufacturing plants to war purposes, it is estimated that 90 per cent of our war machinery can and will be used for other manufacturing work

after the war. The invisible and intangible forces, the moral forces of the world, the soul and conscience of mankind are fighting on our side.

### **Debts of Warring Nations**

The London Economist for February places the total gross debt of Great Britain at 5,678,600,000 pounds (\$27,-636,000,000).

The French minister of Finance in presenting the budget for 1918 estimated the public debt of France on December 31, 1918, at 115,166,058,000 francs (\$22,227,000,000).

The public debt of Italy at the end of 1917 is estimated at about 35,000. 000,000 lire (\$6,676,000,000).

The debts of the Central Powers are estimated as follows: Germany, \$25, 408.000.000; Austria, \$13.314.000.000; and Hungary, \$5,704,000,000.

Our own public debt is now around morale and in physique, than the 'this amount has been looned to our army which rushed into action on Allies and will be repaid us. It is estimated that of the total net expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year of 1918, exclusive of our adhalf will be defrayed by taxation.

The transportation of American War department it was said that dury or tertain 2.060,000 guests arountly, prosible lafe a specifica so have a 1000 last year,

#### PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent. Mr. Howard A. Pierce, who has been in training at the Technology School at Atlanta. Georgia, has graduated and has been appointed Second Lieutenant. He has now gone to the Aviation Comp at Houston, Texas.

Mrs. S. A. Carter is with Mrs. Lin-

oln Sisson who is in poor health. There were Ascension Day services t St. Mary's Church on Thursday

morning. Mrs. John L. Tallman is id.

Miss Elizabeth Anthony is at the Newport Hospital where she submit-ted to an operation.

Mr. Ralph II. Authony, who was injured in an automobile accident re-cently, is improving satisfactorily.

Miss Margaret Lawrence of Welles-ley, Mass., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham.

Mrs. C. W. Chase and her son Ell-wood have been guests of the former's parents, Mr, and Mrs. John Peabody.

Miss Anne R. Almy, who has been in New York for the winter, has re-turned and is at her home on Union street for the summer.

Mrs. George Elliott entertained the Surgical Dressings Committee of St. Mary's Parish on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Reginald C. Vanderbilt has pur-

chased a famous stallion for his stable at Sandy Point Farm. It is a three year old called Fortitude, and was formerly owned by Judge Moore.

During the thunder-storm Monday afternoon a bolt of lightning struck and broke an electric wire at Melville A group of men were working near-by, but fortunately no one was in-

Mrs. Oscar Miller has been spending a few days with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Floride May at Willow Brook.

Messrs. Ellictt Anthony, Ernest Cross, Manuel Gaularto and William Barclay of Camp Devens were in town visiting relatives on Sunday. Miss Florence Chase is visiting rel-atives in Bridgewater

Mr and Mrs. Robert D. Hall have pened their summer home at Bristol erry.

Mrs. Knthryn Cooper, who has been appointed to the Methodist Episcopal Church will be in town only on Sunday for the present, as she is engaged apon work in Providence. She was guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Devano.

Mr. Herbert Hall, Miss Marion P. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Northup have moved from Newpart to the Hall res-idence on Union street.

Mrs. Walter B. Chase, who has been visiting in Keene, N. II., has returned to her home at Bristol Ferry.

Mrs. Theodore Lawton and her son, who have been spending the winter with Mrs. Letitia Lawton have gone to Westfield, Mass., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton.

The regular meeting of the Portsmouth Public School Teachers' Association was held at the Public Library with seven teachers and about thirty guests present, Reverend Robert Downing gave several readings with illustrations by the ings with illustrations by the stereopticon. Others who assisted with the program were Hope Au-thony, Helen Tallman, Ghalys Law-rence and a group of children from the Newtown School.

Mrs. Elmer Peckham of Tiverton has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. N. H. Peckham

Mrs. N. H. Peckham.

There was a most interesting program presented at the meeting' of Portsmouth Grange recently. After the regular meeting the meeting was given over to the men who gave the entire program. All the offices were filled by men, the chairs being occupied as follows: Worthy Master, Herbert Ashley; Overseer, W. E. Main; Chaplain "Warren R. Sherman; Assistant Steward, Jeese I. Durlee; Steward, W. R. Usher; Seretary, Arthur A. Sherman; Treasurer, I Lincoln Sherman; Gate-keeper, Isaac L. Fish, Jr.; Ceres, Ernest R. Fish; Flora, A. D. Watson; Pomona, Ernest I. Sisson; Lady Assistant Steward, James R. Chase, 2nd. The last four were dressed as women. A mock trial was presented, the front of the hall was arranged as a court room. The case was a breach of promise suit for \$50,000, with Mr. George R. Chase, 2nd acting as Miss Violet Twinkle, the plaintiff, and Mr. Alversine Watson taking the part of Mr. Stephen Doolittle, the defendant. Mr. I. L. Sherman was attorney for the plaintiff, Herbert Ashley the judge, Jesse L. Doolittle, the defendant. Mr. 1. L. Sherman was attorney for the plaintiff, Herbert Ashley the judge. Jesse L. Durfee was the clerk, and Warrren R. Sherman was court officer. The witnesses were Andrew Burfee, Borden C. Anthony, Warren R. Sherman, William B. Anthony, Alfred Hall acted as foreman of the jury, and Ernest Fish took the part of a woman jurer. After took the part of a woman juror. After the trial there was a May basket so-cial, Mr. J. I. Durfee acting as auc-

tioneer. Mr. Affred Borden, who has spent the winter in California, has returned to his home here.

Portsmouth has exceeded her quota in the drive for the third Liberty and will receive a flag which w flown from the Town Hall. which will be

Mr. and Mrs. George Haydn have visiting in Quincy, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks of Childs treet, have moved to New York

Mrs. Eunice A. Green, president, entertained the Women's Christian Temperance Union at her home on Tuesday afternoon. There was a short Tuesday afternoon. There was a short business meeting. A letter was read from the former state president, Mrs. Livingston, asking the union to take up the work of Americanization, and it was voted to do this at the next meeting. Readings were given by Mrs. Greene and Mrs. George A. Faulkner. The ladies spent the afternoon sewing for the orphan children in France, and in Palestine.

The largest transaction in hotel history will take place in the merger of the Belmont, Murray Hill, Biltmore, Manhattan and Commodore Hotels of New York. With the completion of

#### WEATHER BULLETING



Washington, D. C., May D., Lyst bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17. This helongs to the great sterm period centering on May 11 and will be a general and very severe sterm. It has been difficult to determine which of the storms would be most dangerous from May 5 to 15. Severe storms cause temperature extremes and often cause damaging frosts. Except frosts and relatively small damage to crops by winds, crop weather is expected to be good.

Next two warm waves will reach Vancouver near May 16 and 22 and temperatures will rele on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crost of Rockies by close of 17 and 23, plains sections 18 and 24, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 19 and 25, eastern sections 20 and 28, reaching vicinity of New Foundland near May 21 and 27. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool wave about one day behind storm waves.

These storms will include unusually high temperatures near May 19, followed by fluctuations resulting in very low temperatures near May 19, followed by fluctuations resulting in very low temperatures near May 19, followed by the timerasing from May 19 to 28. Near latter date dangerous general storms are expected. Sovere storms indicate good crop weather, with exceptions of relatively small damages by winds and dry spots. Best corn season is followed by a drouth season, the latter doing great damage to corn and cotton; therefore crop weather forecasts, long in advance, are in demand.

Cotton and corn sections now have great problems before them. With few exceptions crop weather is now good, and this, connected with tho determination of the government to story spould be. Local dealers and producers will be the losers, as they ground the cool dealers and producers will be the losers, as they ground the cool dealers and producers will be the losers and producers should work together and be fair with each other; I believe they will.

will.

Will the present good crop weather continue? I believe it will to the end of May. I regret that I cannot afford to publish in the newspapers my cropweather forecasts for a whole season in advance; I cannot what the continuous we life. afford to thus give away wy life

work,

Crop weather and the war will now control grain and cetten market flucfuntions.

Mr. Ernst Voigt and Mr. Ernst T. Voigt will take part in the active management of the Davis Bakery with the present proprietor, Mr. Millon, the concern having been incorporated. Mr. Voigt is a practical baker, and will devote all his time to that business after closing out his other business interests.

The motorized city ambulance is at last in commission and ready to respond to all calls sent to the Police Station. The machine is housed at the No. 1 Station of the Fire Department.

The old established ice cream business on Brondway which has been conducted by the Gladding family for many years has been sold to Jonathan

Earning and Spending. Earning money keeps some men from their wives. Spending money drives some women farther away from their husbands. The proper way is for husband and wife to earn together and

#### Weekly Almanac, MAY, 1918 STANDA D TIME.

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New Moon May 19 Firs qr. May 17 butt soon May 3 S.eliu, Morning 314 . Evening 32m, Evening

# Deaths.

In this city, the last, Richard A. Francis, aged to year.
In this city, Ma Inst., Sciena Marsh, wife of George A. Wicox.
In this city, May 9, Thomas Taylor, in D.s.

In the copy and a state of the 
HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tene-ments, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascer-tain what they want by writing to

#### A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT 122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, P. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a branch office open all summer in Jamestown for summer villas and country places. places.

#### TO NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE Lv. Long Wharf daily 9.30 P. M.

Farc \$3.00 THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Fare Increased to \$3,50.

# **NEW ENGLAND NEWS** IN TABLOID FORM

### Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeelaud

Naval aviators in training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, subscribed more than \$560,050 to the Liberty loan. There are 700 cadets at the school and of these 200, who had just reported at the receiving ship, raised \$120,000 of the total subscribed.

Boston's motor tractor, christened "Liberty Queen" has been cultivating the city war gardens on the public got links at Franklin park. Furn Manager Samuel Youngman said hu housed to have the citizen farmers planting their tracts by the middle of the month, Mayor Peters is to designate a "planting day" and will sow the first seed.

Orders have been issued to officers and non commissioned officers directing them to co-operate with draft boards in providing opportunity military instruction for all regis-trants in the first class of the draft. The orders mentioned similar instruc tion praviously given and "the gratifying results obtained by many of those draftees who were appointed non commissioned officers sharily after their arrival an mobilization camps."

George E. Kelleher has been ay pointed division superintendent of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice with headquar-ters at Boston. He will have charge of investigations in Massachusotis, New Hampshire and Vermont. He has been acting special agent, and directed the investigations in the cases of Dr. Karl Muck and Dr. Karl Bertling, now interned. Special Agent Norman L. Gifford of the Beston oface has been appointed assistant division superintendent.

"The people of the United States will not discuss peace till the Huns have been driven sout of France and Belgium," declared Samuel Gempora. President of the American Federation of Labor in an address before a joint reasion of the Massachusetts legislature last week. His statement was loudly applauded by the legislators and the crowds in the galleries. Mr. Gompers said that there was not a thing for which this war is being waged which had not been a principle of the labor movement from the boginning.

A special committee of the governor's council visited the state dry dock under construction in Boston as the first stop in an investigation of charges by the Boston Central Labor union that inofficiency was causing serious delay in the work. The visit will be followed by hearings. The commission on waterways and public lands has been requested to lay all contracts and other documents bearing on the dock construction before the investigators.

Gov. Beeckman of Rhoda Island In a proclamation has ordered all able-bodied male residents between the ages of 18 and 50 inclusive to obtain regular employment for at least 38 hours a week, under penalty of fine or imprisonment for failure to comply. The details of supplying work to those who apply for it are to be carried out by Col. George Ii. Webb. state commissioner of industrial statistics. The Legislature recently authorized the Governor to take such steps when he felt that the war situation made it desirable.

Brig.-Gen. John E. Ruckman has been ordered to assume command of the Northeastern Department, relleving Maj.-Gen, Johnston, who will become commander at Camp Cody, N. M. according to word received in Boston. Gen. Ruckman has been in command of the Southern Depart-ment, Maj-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook was named by the War Department to succeed Brig.-Gen. Ruckman as commander of the Southern Department. Gen. Holbrook has been in charge at Camp Sherman, O.

Appreciates Decorations of Our Soldiers.

in a special message to the Legislature, Gov. McCall recommends appropriate action in recognition of the French decoration for bravery of Massachusetts troops. Gov. McCall said:-

'A few days ago the news was received that a large detachment of our goldiers from Massachusetts had been decorated by the Republic of France for distinguished bravery in

"The Croix de Guerre was conferred upon members of the 104th sufantry. National Guard, known to us better as the old Second Regt of Mass. and upon members of the 101st Engineers, National Guard, better known meets, vational dusty, seem known as the old First Corps of Cadels of Messachuseits. This honor is not lightly given. It is an especial mark of distinction, for it is only conferred. where great courage is displayed under fire.

"It would seem to me a very fitting and proper thing for the Common wealth through your honorable bodies to take cognizance of this great or shown the members of our National ; Guard and I recommend that in some sultable way you give expression to the appreciatin of the Commonwealth."

Fasting to Induce Dreams.

Fasting for the purpose of Induc-ing dreams may be traced back to a very early period. And the foreforst believers in dreams were our wan pin-ture-que Indians. History tells us of rertein tribes who enjoined ligarous fasting among children from a very early age, during which then special attention was paid to their dreamer.

Endicott Urges Saving of Meat, in a statement relative to the an-nouncement from Washington that the National Food Administration is calling upon the public for persistent saving in the use of meat, Massachusoits State Food Administrator Endi-

colt rays; "The object of this statement is very plain; that is, that just for the present the Food. Administration is not going to appoint special days or special meals that we shall refush from meat, but really asks us, us patriotic cuizens to always bear in mind every minute that every bit of saving we can make on meat is a help in this crists. Therefore it is the plain duty of all our efficens of Massachusells to keep this thought in mind and conduct themselves so that when our hays come home from the war we can look them in the eye and say: have done everything possible at home, while you were fighting for us abroad, to keep the necessary supplies going forward to you all the times without interruptions.

"No not for a moment lot up on the saving of wheat; each one is now asked to ddd to it all that loyally and patriotism demands, to increase saving of meat for shipment. This is a question for each man and woman to decide for himself or berself.

The May Draft Queta. State officials have received calle for men to fill the May draft quota The mon will start for the campa about May 25. The provest marshal general's office announced that the call was for 233,742 mon.

. The men were ordered to entrain for camp within the five-day period beginning May 25. This brings the total number of men called for the month of May, including special clas-se to approximately 305,000.

The quotes of the New England states are as follows:
Now Hampshire, 624 to Camp Dor-

Maine 1.514 to Comp Devens. Vermont, 559, to Camp Dovens. Massachusetts, 2,293, to Camp Up-

ton, N. Y.; 200 to Camp Dovens.
Rhode Island, 1,263 to Camp Upter.

Connecticut, 3,845, to Camp Upton. Milk producers and distributors at a meeting in Boaton with the Naw England milk commission reacked as agreement which members of the commission declared assured a settlement of the price situation in this territory. The New England Milk Producers' Association, acting in behalf of the farmers and representatives of six large dealers who handle nearly 75 percent of all the milk consumed in New England, announced their willingness to abide by any plan for the handling of surplus mik which might be formulated by the commission. The board is understood to have in mind a plan which would provide for a milk administrafor with power to determine the cost of production and distribution Ihrough examination of the accounts of the farmers and dealers, and sd-

justmena of the price on a butter, fat

and skim milk basis.

A riveting gang composed of three husky Syrians, at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation, Quincy, Mass., have broken all world's records for tiveling. Riveter Charles Mulliam drove 2.805 three quarter inch oll-tight rivets in a nine hour stretch. The previous record, company officials add, was 2,720 three quarter inch snap rivets driven in nine hours, helb by the Baltimore Drydock and Shirbuilding company. Oil tight rivedly is much harder than "anap" rivedly, for the bulkheads on the shell of the oil tanker on which the men were working are put under air pressure test. The calloused hands of both the riveter and his holder-on west badly burned as the tools heated up because of the rapid manipulation a the whitehot rivets assed by their heater boy at an average rate of more than five a minute. The gang carnet something like \$70 as a result of the night's work, the riveter getting it per cent the holder on 30, and the hearter 20 per cent. Gen. Manager 5 W. Wakeman added a substantish bonus in recognition of the feat.

"We have not found a single case of ground glass in food a large number of samples of bread flour, oatmeal, candy, peanut butter. sugar, foodstuffs and such, sent to us from all over the State." said Direct tor Chas. D. Woods of the Maine 52periment Station in a recent intaview. "What appears to have been glass has been found in every instance to be fine particles of sand which evidently got into the foot by accident. This is particularly :>f case with peanut butter, as the sand adheres to peanut pods and canalialways be entirely eliminated. How ever vigilance should not be relaxed and it is much better to be over FMF jicious than otherwise. Samples will always be promily examined when sent to the State Experiment stations

The manufacturers and distributed of ice will come under the food occ trol act and any increase in prices over last season will be investigate. by the government, it is announced in despatches from Washington If date only one Buston firm bas created the price of ice. Dealers = several Massachusetts cities have at counced that they will make at Co liveries of less than fifteen cent worth of ice and have increased at prices on small quantities up " (" cents per hundred pounds. food controllers in some States 1474 notified ice dealers to give achedules of prices for this season and last scason.

Youngeters Generally Da. Harriey was visiting his sunt for a few days. A friend asked him a se went to school. He admitted that if had not been yet, but volunteers' tell her various things which man had tought him. Then with a factorial tright expression he miled: know some things five to be 1umbel i

# ONE OUT OF EVERY SIX BOND OWNER

Returns From Campalyn Indicate 17,000,000 Persons Participated in Third Liberty Loan,

DISTRIBUTION IS GRATIFYING.

Secretary McAfoo, Thanking All Concerned, Adde Warning to All People: "Keep Your Bondel Don't Sell!"-Farmer Investors.

Washington.-The first total of the Third Liberty Loun bond sales, which Li expected to reach \$1,500,000,000, will not be announced until after all individual banks report to federal reservobanks, but unalysis of incomplete returns shows that the form just closed probably is the most successful ever floated by any nation. This assertion te based not so much upon the volume of sales as upon the wide distribution

A total of the returns provided by the federal reserve districts indicated that approximately 17,000,000 individual purchasers participated in the loan. This estimate includes fairly necurate returns from the Allanta, Minneapolls, Claveland, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago and New York districts, and estimated totals from the Dallas. Kansas City, Richmond, Philadelphia and Roston districts.

With only a part of the last day's returns showing, the number of subscribers in each federal reserve district may be fairly indicated as follows;

District,	Subscribers,
New York	4,000,000
Chicago	2,498,000
Cleveland	1,501,070
Philadelphia	
Boston	1,200,000
San Francisco	1,000,000
Atlanta	1,000,000
Minneapolly	1,000,000
Kancas City	960,000
Richmond	900,000
St. Louis	860,342
Dallas	850,000

This distribution of the Third Liberty from indicates that one out of every six persons in the United States may laye tarticloated in this loan. It is estimated that 20,000,000 subscribers would have been required to have attained one subscription to each family

The total of 17,000,000 purchasers exceeds the number of buyers in the Second Loan by 7,000,000, and is 12,550,000 more than in the First.

A treasury analysis of the loan declared results were particularly re-markable, considering the fact that business interests are to be called on to pay billions of dollars in taxes next month, and that farmers subscribed generously, although this normally is the borrowing rather than the lending season for agricultural interests,

HATRED OF KAISER GROWS.

#### Reports of Overthrow of Bolshaviki Unfounded.

Christiana.-On the basis of fragmentary news received from Russia through independent Swedish and Danish channels the situation as deeribed in the Norwegian press may be sununarized as follows:

shavik government are unfounded. They probably are due to the fact that the Soviet administration contem-Mates consollifating in a moderate di-

Leon Trotzky has developed into an advocate of a sort of general compul-fory service, including the workers

The committee of all Russian Soviets in its congress in Moscow agreed

to these proposals, Trotzky now is accused of the same treason of which he himself formerly accused Korensky.

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

Recessors consenses consenses consenses The Germans are certain soon to renew their "leapfrog" attack, one di-vision being sent through another in the hope of exhausting the hard pressed army of the allies. Amlena and Calais are the two distinct goals of the Germans, who have again been pushed back between the Somme and the Ancre.

Benar Law indicated a court will inquire into charges made against the government's conduct of the war by General Maurice, who has severely criticised Lloyd George and others, alleging they have not told the people the truth about the war.

incessant hammering of the German lines by Brillsh and French artillery has prevented every attack from de-

While German casualties are increasing and their ammunition supplies are being decreased, the situation for the alies is improving, said the statement of the British Military Mission in Washington,

The German peace agent to England has been told "nothing doing." He is supposed to be Jonkheer Colyn, formerly Dutch minister of war, but the government is silent as to his

Means Disbellef in Self. No sadder proof can be given by a list in great pien. - Carlyle,

Optimistic Thought. The exceller (careth retribution, but the innecest forseth fortune.

#### DR. ALEXIS CARREL

His Relief Station Was Bombed by Huns.



Paris.-The hospital established mear the front of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Bockefeller Institute has been bombed persistently by German aviastroyed, despite the fact that it con-stroitly flow a flag bearing a huge red cross and was further identified by an immense white cross marked on the

### STARTSAIRCRAFTPROBE

President Wilson Orders Borglum Charges Sifted.

Chief of Signal Corps, involved by Sculptor, Asks Military Court of Inquiry.

Washington.—The demand for an Investigation of allegations of graft in connection with the production of milltary aircraft was heeded by President Wilson when he decided to turn the whole matter over to Attorney General Gregory, who was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the "wholesale charges" in regard to the produc-tion of aircraft made by Borgium.

Another sensational feature was added to the case when it became known that Maj. Gen. George O. Squiler, chief signal officer of the army, who is accused by Mr. Borglam of hampering the work of investigation undertaken by the latter, had made a request for a military court of inquiry. A court of inquiry is a sort of military grand jury, which, after investigation, recommends whether court martial proceedings are desirable. It also ex-presses opinions as to whether charges affecting an officer or officers

The announcement of the President's decision was made when the White House gave out copies of messages exchanged between President Wilson and Chalrman Coffin and a copy of a letter sent by President Wilson to Senator Thomas of the Military Affairs Commilitee, in which the President expressed the hope that "the matter will be treated as one for searching official investigation by the constituted nuthorities of the government" and said that "every instrumentality at the dis-posal of the department of justice will be used to investigate and pursue charges of dishonesty or malversation of any kind."

The President also made public seven letters he had sent to Mr. Borglum or Secretary of War Baker in the last five months in connection with the investigation the sculptor was making into the aircraft production situation.

\$300,000,000 MORE FOR R. R. MEN

This is Wage Increase Recommenda-

tion of U. S. Commission. Washington.-Railroad Wage Commission recommends that the railway employees, who in December, 1915, numbered 1,939,399, be given wage increases amounting to more than \$300. 000,000 a year.

This sum represents an average full vidual raise of about \$150 yearly. The increases are applied on a system of percentages which run from a maximum of 45 per cent, down to 414.

JAPAN GUIDED BY ALLIES.

So Saya Ishii in Discussing Siberian Problem.

Washington.—The Siberian problem is far from settled. Ambassador Ishii said. But he added that he hears the Japanese government's pledge that any action that may be necessary will be taken only after the allies approve.

He declared the people of Japan

hold the friendship and alliance of the United States and the entente in the highest regard and they stand firmly with the government in its attitude.

Plerre, S. D .- Farmers of South Da kota are arranging to pay their help on the profit sharing basis

The average wags senie for farm hands now runs \$25 a month, with board, room and boundry.

In wheat growing sections a stiding scale of \$50 minimum, \$55 for wheat of 10 bushels to the acre, \$00 if it goes over 15 bushels, and \$63 if it goes over 20 bushels is being considered

# MILLION GERMANS FACE GEN. FOCH

Troops Massed for a Double Drive as Heavy Gun Fire Ushers in Greatest Battle.

ALLIES BRING UP NEW MEN.

Americans Are Arriving in Force on the Front, French Premier Tells Editor, Taking Prominent Part In Strengthening Line.

Landon, - General Foch is rushing fresh troops to re-enforce the allies' front, evidently in expectation of a quick renewal of the Huns' drive. The reserves are being disposed along the entire 150 miles of front, from Ypres

to below Amiens.

The Germans also are massing a great many divisions. When they renew the offensive it, will be with a million freshened troops,

The German press is preparing the German people for abandonment of the "march on Paris."

The Vossische Zeitung declares that it is "line to recognize that the German offensive in the west has been

Everywhere along the line there have been artillery duels, at some points of considerable intensity, and the allied armies are lying in their positions walting with expectancy, and also with perfect confidence, the blow that they realize soon will fall at some

point in Flanders or Picardy.

Doubtless the heavy ground due to the roles is holding back the prepara-tions of the Germans, for it is no easy task to move up men, guns and sup plies over the mornes in the shell fur-rowed territory to the front.

The allied line everywhere is being re-enforced to meet the enemy when again he unleashes his infantry forces. The Americans are taking a prominent part in this strengthening of the line. Mr. Clemenceau, the French premier, who has just returned to Paris from the battle front, is authority for the statement that American troops are continuing to arrive in the battle zone

An indication of the heavy fighting the British are being forced to with-stand is contained in the list of casualthes reported thirting the week ending Thresday. This list shows a total of 38,631, of which number 6,555 officers and men were killed or died of wounds. In the aggregate the casualties are the heaviest reported in any single week

AMERICANS IN GREAT BATTLE.

Over 15,000 Gas Shelfs Hurled at Our

With the American Army in France, American troops holding a sector of the French front in Picardy, assisting the French defense of the road to Amiens, were subjected to an unusually violent gas attack along their entire front Saturday night.

The Germans hurled 15,000 gas shells into the American lines.

Seventeen hundred gas shells were dropped into our lines at one time. Other brands, including the new type projected by ginss containers, also were scattered over our lines. The containers are known as "tumblers."

The conduct of the Americans during the bombardment was splendid.
All ranks were eager to meet "Fritz."

The new enemy gas shells break without report, which adds to the sinister effects of these weapons.

The Germans are using all their latest war devices against our troops.

Seek Gyclops in German Port. Washington. — The navy depart-ment's intelligence bureau is seeking confirmation of a report that the missing United States collier Cyclops, which disappeared en route from Bar-badoes to un American port, has been towed into a German port and her valuable cargo of manganese delivered to German factories.

#### WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM **\***.....\*

w..........

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.-Meanagua declared war on Germany and her allies. The dectaration of wa was adopted by Congress at the suggestion of President Chamorro

WASHINGTON. -- Senate Military Affairs Committee announces it will make a thorough investigation of the whole sireraft production situation with view of "putting finger on those responsible for lack of speeding up" and ferreting out those, if any, guilty of Irregularities.

VIENNA.—The peace treaty be-

tween Rumania and the central powers was signed.

NEW YORK.—The largest winter

wheat crop since the record yield of 1915 is the forecast issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States through its Committee on Statistics and standards

WASHINGTON,—Men raised under the druft may be sent anywhere in the world to fight for the United States. the Supreme Court decided. The action of the court upholds the selective draft law in every particular,

NANTES, France. - Two women spies, Josephine Alvarez and Victorine Francher, were shot by firing squads la this rity .

Washington, - The senate passed unanireously the Walsh-King bill declaring the Industrial Workers of the World and organizations of similar character to be under the ban of the law. The measure is aimed at acts of violence and makes it unlawful to be a member of an organization which advocates or defends such acts. Vida-alons are purishable by \$5,000 fine and

### VISCOUNT FRENCH

Former Commander-In-Chief of British Forces Ireland's Viceroy



Field Marshal Viscount French of Ypres, new lord Houtenant, tiomary forces in France and Belgium at the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, until the end of 1915. In January, 1910, he was appointed communder-in-chief of the home forces. He is a knight of the Most Illustrious Order

### MANNING GREAT FLEETS

A Vital Part in Successful Prosecution of War.

American Merchant Marine Offers Quick Chance for Patrictic Young Men.

Boston.--"American officers and men for the American merchant ships I'

This is the slogau of the United States Shipping Board, which, through its recruiting service, is now training American citizens to officer and man the great fleets of government controlled merchant ships that are to play such a vital part to the successful prosecution of the war.

American citizens between twentyone and thirty without previous sea experience are accepted by the Shipping Board for traditing as firemen, coul passers, cooks, messmen and sallors. They are given good food and quar ters on modern training ships, puld \$30 a month while learning and exempted from military duty because they can be as useful to the country in the present emergency aboard ship as in the trenches.

At the end of an intensive course of about six weeks an apprentice is ready to take his first position in the crew of a modern merchant ship at regular sengoing wages, which are high. As long as he is regularly in the merchant marine service he remains exempt from military duty. This has been definite-

ly arranged by a recent regulation.
"In the last few months the Shipping Board has trained a large number of men who previously had never been to sea, and they have gone into the merchant marine service and made good," said Henry Howard of Boston, national director of the Shipping Board recruiting service.

Large, clean and comfortable truluing ships now have bases at Boston and New York. Training ships with bases at other Atlantic, gulf and Pa eithe parts are now being arranged. Nearly 50 000 men will be trained, according to the present program.

National headquarters of the United States Shipping Board recruiting service are at Boston. Four hundred and nine druggists in New York state, 136 in New Jersey and 405 in Pennsylvania are acting as special enrolling agents for the merchant marine. Over 6,800 druggists in 48 states are to conduct similar enrolling stations to their



cation of Cuticura Ointment. This relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes, etc., and points to speculy healment in most cases of revere skin troubles when it seemed nothing would do any good. The mission of Cuticura is not only to southe and heal but to prevent skin troubles by keeping the pores free from impurities by daily use in the toilet.

Sample Each Free by Mail, With 22-p. Lack on the skin. Address post-eard: "Cuticora, Dept. CT. Boston." Self-ecosynthese, Soup. L. German, J. Land Mc.

# THE NEW LIBERTY LOAN

You no doubt wish to subscribe to the new Liberty Loan, issued by the United States Government. These Bonds afford an investment that is Absolutely Secure and yield a liberal return in interest. We will be pleased to receive your subscription for Liberty

# NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

NEWPORT, R. I.

\*

The Savings Bank of Newport

REPORT, OF THE CONDITION OF

### the National Exchange Bank

At Newport, to the State of Athodo Island, at the class of trastness on March 4, 4018.

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STÂTE OF RHODE ISLAND. County of Newport sa:

1, Geo. H. Proud, Casider of the above-monad bank, do solemnty swear to the above statement is true to the rest of my knowledge on the file.

OFO. H. PROUD, a maker.

Subscribed and sword to before me, this Eth day of March, 1218,

PAUK FR BRAMAN, Notary public,

rect. Attest:

PAUK FR BRAMAN, Notary public, Correct Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN.
EDWARD S. PECKHAM.
FREDERICK B. COGGESHALL.

Newport & Providence Street Rv Co.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1917 Cars, Leave Washington Square for Providence WEEK DAYS 7.40, 8.50 a. m., then

each hour to 5.50 p. m. SUNDAYS 8.50 a. m., then each hour to 7.50 p. m.

Commonwealth Hotel Alincorporated)

Opposite State House, BOSTON, MASS.

#### Maximize Loyalty

A contemporary very truly remarks that the one great hindrance to the prosecution of the war this spring and summer with a vigor that would bring victorious peace before winter, is lack of ships. In the present speeding up of ship construction, if we experience the speeding we expect, we shall probably forgive and forget the almost criminal delays of the past. But in the forgetting of some things that are past, let us not overlook other serious flaws in our war organization. We shall very likely be in as great need of aeroplanes as of ships, and in as great need of food as of cither. What we want and must have is a speeding up all along the line and the man who hinders, whether by acts of omission or commission, must be taught a lesson in true loyalty,

A possible 650,000,000 bushels, greatest winter wheat crop since the record-breaking yield of 1915, with a i probable increase of 15 per cent, in times more religious to save a dollar acreage of spring wheat, is forecast than to spend it.

by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The present acreage in winter wheat is 20 per cent. greater than at the same time in 1917.

Two hundred and sixty-five trains, full of wounded soldiers returning to Germany from the battle fronts Picardy and Flanders, says a Hague newspaper, were counted in the daytime on April 9, 11 and 12 on Namu-Liege railway. The Germans were even using open coal cars to carry the

#### Liberty Loan a Success

The third Liberty Loan has been very much over-subscribed. The total lean called for was three billions, but nearly four billions have been subscribed, and the authorities believe the four and a half billion mark will be reached. New England makes a good showing, all the States exceeding their allotment ,as the following figures will

Subscription
Maine \$18,080,550
N. Hampshire 14,669,650
Vermont \$9,964,150
Rhode Island 27,937,550
Connecticut 51,194,050
Mass. \$128,934,050
Total \$322,780,000

Allotment \$12,762,000
\$2,000,000
\$3,000,000
\$2,000,000
\$2,000,000
\$2,000,000
\$2,000,000

The United States is building a battle cruiser with a speed of  $3\overline{5}$  knots,

making her the fastest large ship in the world, and with 180,000 horse power also largest in the world, Length over all is 874 feet and breadth 90 feet; she is equipped with ten 14 inch guns, has a complement of 115 officers, 1,095 sailers, and 61 marines. Total cost will be about \$25,000,000.

#### Dollars and Religion. It is religious to make a dellar and

then to make the dellar make another, It is more religious somethoes to spend a dollar than to save it and at other

A Great Net of Mercy drawn through an Ocean of Unspeakable Pain

THE HOPE OF NATIONS



# CANTEEN WORKERS CATER TO POILU'S APPETITE FOR OYSTERS AND SALADS

Eleanor Robson Belmont, Home From Europe, Tells of Her Unbounded Faith In the Red Cross.

By ELEANOR ROBSON BELMONT.

from Europe 1 brought home with me with bunks filled with sleeping men.
If a pollu is going to Paris, he throws unbounded belief in the organization. Idustelf down in the Paris bunk, sorone nhounded belief in the organization. I had seen enough to make me realize that this was the best method of serying the soldiers and sallots. We are waging an economic war. Therefore

The main work of the American Red Cross, however, is, of course, carried of some of the lest esmouth on in France. The policy of those decorated by some of the lest esmouth on in France, who have taken on the French in their own efforts and to help them develop along their own for the benefit of the men at the big lines, not to root out French institu-tions and transplant American ones. Whether we work, then, in canteens, in warehouses, in dispensaries, for pollus or for refugees, in Paris or in



ELEANOR ROBSON BELMONT. the devastated districts, for the children or for the aged, it is always on of backing up the French if they have any organization

Poilus Like Oysters and Salad, The canteen work is one of the most graityting ways of helping the men. To see those pollus enjoying the first delicacies they have had for days is a soubsatistying sight. The English and French maintain canteens where they dispense some, het coolee and coold, to bacco, chocolate, etc., but the American Red Cross canteens serve real elinners at cost or under. The pollus gions of France, owing to lack of faciliare inordinately fond of systems and american canteen they are as bappy as children. We have six canteens in the French sone for the French army—France is, of course, divided into some six of the officers and the French sone for the French army—France is, of course, divided into some six of the officers and the french sone for the French army—France is, of course, divided into some six of the officers and the french sone for the French army—France is, of course, divided into some six of the officers and the french sone for the French army—France is, of course, divided into some six of the officers and the first inspiring activity of the Red Cross on the other side, communication canteen we serve from 4000 to 8000 the Red Cross on the other side, communication in spite of the drudgery and The canteen work is one of the most men a day. These canteens are near mantic in spite of the drudgery and the railroad stations for the benefit of tragedy, I expected the work here to

BEN I left for Europe a few limits used for this purpose are little months ago I had no east alleys marked "Paris," "Dijon," or "Ly-fron reverence for the Red out." These little alleys are laid out in the knowledge that he will be called in time for the Paris train.

in some of the canteeus the lights have to be dimmed on account of acrathe surest and most effective way to being street for that purpose by the government.

The colored must be stablished channels selected for that purpose by the government.

The colored must be the colored must be considered with colored must be considered which make a rosy glow that is very home government. decorated by some of the best camou-tlage artists in France, who have taken for the benefit of the men at the big Junction points.

Do More Than Feed Men.

The worsen in the canteens do more than feed the men, however, Important as that is. Polius leaving their families are naturally depressed and need aympathetic listeners. Some one to admire his wife's picture, some one to laugh over the baby's latest sign of genius, some one to tell him that the oldest boy is the image of his handsome father—this is as real a need in the pollu's life as salad or sonp. In fact the presence of these good that officers say the morale of the army is distinctly higher wherever the canteens are. This causes great rivalry among the canteen workers. Each one wants her canteen to be the

best and most popular in the service.

Bestdes this direct, personal service
to the soldiers the Red Cross is doing a kind of John the Baptist work with dispensaries. We have fifteen dispensaries scattered through districts where war has been or is likely to be rance had mobilized 18,000 of her 24,000 physicians, leaving about 6,000 for the whole of civillan France. Sometimes you will find one old doctor taking care of several villages with no means of transportation except oc-casionally an aged, overworked horse, Here is a chance for the Red Cross to step in and help. There is a syndicate of physicians to which the Red Cross applies to find out if a certain village has a medical adviser; if not we establish a center and operate in a given section around the center.

Bathing a Luxury.

A Red Cross doctor and nurse go out regularly to the villages in their section.

the men going to the front being trans- be an anti-climax. I was aniated, then, ferred to some other section, or going when I returned to see what we were home on a furiough. In one section the accomplishing at home.

### THE RED CROSS

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

AN too eld to share the fight; Too many years have come and gone Since first I saw the morning light. My youth has been and traveled on, I am too old to join the line. Far-flung today that truth shall live; I may not die for what is fine. But I am not tee old to give.

I am not yet so old that I Have drifted from the world apart; I still can hear the helpless cry, and mercy still can reach my heart. I still can share from day to day The burden that our youth must bear, And I thank God that I can say The Red Cross is my symbol there,

I am teo old to bear a lance. Across the shell-torn Flanders' field I may not go where troops advance
And death's grim terrors are revealed; But I can hear the helpless call, And I can serve them while I live: And I thank God that through it all I shall not be too old to give

Degs Have Dreamland. That the primitive man dreamed we have no doubt. Even animals do that. All of us have seen sleeping dogs gothrough the incipient movements of a three, accompanied by faint polybox. and the comiscekable conscious action which would carry them in proposit of their querty if exaggerated by the greater vitality of wakefulness.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of hat Hilltoking

We are children of a large family, and must learn, as such children do, not to expect that our hurts will be made much of-to be content with litthe nurture and catessing and help each other the more.--George Eliot.

Fraternity.

Golfers Buy Sheep to Mow Links. Arkansas City, Ark.-Combining patriotism and economy, members of the Country club have purchased a flock of sleep to mow their links.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA Early Bubble Blowers.

In the Louvre, in Paris, there is an old Etruscan vase, decorated with the figures of children blowing bubbles with a pipe. Since these children rust have lived long before the Boman curjire there is no way of knowing bubbles.-Exchange.

The flower of our young manhood



# SHOWER BATHS FOR CHILDREN

Low Wash Basins and Little Shower Baths Adapted for the Use of the Tots.

CHATEAU DES HALLES NOW CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

One of the Most Complete Establishments of Its Kind in France, With Jolly Playrooms and Toys to Amuse Patients.

Up in the mountains, where the snow falls early and lies deep, 30 miles from Lyons, is the little French village of Les Halles-a story book village, with its massive stone church shouling sentinel over two long rows of trim, blue-gray pluster cottinges. And a mile further on is the Chateau des Halles, where your Red Cross has established a home for 200 sick children,

Mangini built the chateau. Mangini was the man who built the rultroad along the Riviera and many other railreads in France. And thirty edd years ago be built this castle up in the mountains for his country home. But soon after his two children died, Then he died, and when his widow fol-lowed him she left the chutenn to the city of Lyons to be used as a hospital for children.

The War's Wreckago,

Then came the year. A little rivulet of the war's wrecking began to trickle in at Kyhu,—"reputries," elderly men and women, children, even hables, who had once lived in the parts of France. engulfed by the German lides and whom the Germans, fluiding them useless, were beginning to ship back into France by way of Switzerland. Grad-nally this rivulet swelled. Soon 1,000 of these unfortunates were arriving at Evian daily. And fully half of them were children, undernourished, thinly clad, dirty, sickly and, worse, grim, spiritiess, with fuces that had forgotten how to smile.

To care for these children was the task your Red Cross at once assumed. Working with the French authorities, the Ited Cross secured permission to make use of the old and almost forgotten Chauteau des Hulles up there in the mountains. For years the castle had been closed. No effort had ever been made to fit it up as a hospital. Your Red Cross and to begin at the

Rooms Big and Jolly.

But what a wonderful task it has ccomplished! The Chateau des Halles, transfermed into a children's hospital and rest home in furious baste under the terrible pressure of war needs, with little time to tolak twice and no time to retrieve errors, is not only one of the most complete establishments of its kind; it is one of the best children's hospitals in all France. The two rooms where the arriving children are isolated for a few days are big, jolly rooms-just what is need to efface from the little ones' minds the memories of those iron days behind the German lines. The big play room is strewn with rocking horses and wonderful smile-enticing parrots and other toys carred by the

wounded pollus.

And so you stray from room to room and everywhere you find new evi-dences of this watchful care. And then you reach the bathrooms. This chateau was built by a man of wealth. Its plumbing was excellent, and yet it has been stripped out and replaced with little, low wash basins and little shower baths that the children can use more comfortably.

That is how your Red Cross thinks and cares for France's children.

HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.

An Aviator's Letter Tells What a Red Cross Nurse Is Worth

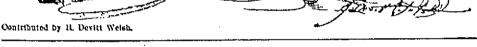
"As for the American Red Cross -well, I could never in a thousand years express my apprecia-tion and admiration of those American women. I worship them. I guess all the fellows do. The first day I came into camp-and my morale was right low; I'll tell you about it some time-well, I went into the American Red Cross, and there, standing behind a nice clean counter, was a little round faced Red Crossie. She was just beaming on every one. Imaginel I never came as near making a fool of myself in my life. I felt like throwing my arms around her and weeping for joy. As it was, I managed to salt up my chocolate a bit—only a drop or two that I couldn't help rolling off my cheek.

"If I ever paint so ange! it will The ever paint an ange; it was look just exactly like that little Red Crossle. They would be worth their weight in gold if they did nothing but just be here."

At a Very Early Date.

An early English visitor to Boxto2 recorded that "you no monor enter \$ taphouse then you find a constable at your ellow who prescribes the quar-tity you may drink." He also man flowed getting for form, one in quarwe map they and to how their interest special and excepted with

£9251.



## Spirit of This War Pictured by French Schoolgirl in Letter Received by John H. Finley.

A MESSAGE FROM FRANCE

THIS letter is one of the many messages which have been received from the schools THIS letter is one of the many messages which have been received from the schools of France in response to the messages from American universities and schools, carried to them by John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York. It is reproduced here and comes from a pupil in the Lycee Victor Durny in Paris, which he visited last May, and there heard the pupils singing "The Star Spaugled Banner" in French and crying in chorus, "Vive i' Amerique." It is doubted if there has been a more graphic or poetic expression of that which separates the men in the opposing trenches or of that which brings America and France together. brings America and France together.

"It was only a little river, almost a brook; it was called the Yser. One could talk from one side to the other without raising one's voice, and the birds could fly over it with one sweep of their wings. And on the two banks there were millions of men, the one turned toward the other, eye to eye. But the distance which separated them was greater than the stars in the sky; it was the distance which separates right from injustice.

"The ocean is so vast that the sea gulls do not dare to cross it. During seven days and seven nights the great steamships of America, going at full speed, drive through the deep waters before the lighthouses of France come into view; but from one side to the other hearts are touching."

# The Great American Dollar Has a Great American Heart

WILLIAM GERARD CHAPMAN.

AM the Great American Dollar. I ling entered the great fight that Right giving ease to maimed bodies, relief was born of Toil and Sweat and might triumph, and Men and Dollars to limbs withing in torture, cooling sired by Human Endeavor. Treaswere marshaled to combat the enemy, drafts to parched throats. And under ured and trained by Thrift, I grew 1 chanced to be of those that lining beneficent ministrations the sons powerful and competent to perform for my masters the duties of a willing servant. Apprenticed to Industry, I carned wages that repaid my spousors for their care and self denial. They loved me-not for myself alone, but ed to receive me. There by the al-

came more and more the slave of Lux-ury. Then suddenly came an awakenbattle raged upon the earth, Land of the Free, where I had my be-

gered behind, for I was the mainstay of my masters are rescued from agony, of my masters, but one day the call of the hero youth of the land are rethe wounded in a far country was stored, or the last hours of the wound-heard by them, and they sent me to ed to death robbed of the gristy horwhere the cohers of compassion waith ror of neglect. loved me—not for myself slone, but ed to receive me. There by the allower of our young manhood for what I accomplished for human good, for by tireless tabor I smoothed the paths of their lives and the fruits of my energy made sweeter their days.

A Suddan Awakening.

A Suddan Awakening.

In piping times of peace I grew self complacent, and, forgetting the Spartan character of my upbringing, became more and more the slave of Lux.

Complete for the might be comforted and given new life.

Complete for the survey of the slave of Lux.

The flower of our young manhood go in ever growing hordes to right the world's wrongs. New legions of the Great American Dollar must be marshaled to equip the army that followers the good fight against pain and disease and death that the heroes who is splendld fight against pain and fell in the great war of Humanity death behind the battle lines. Epilist your dollars to fight under the Reit Cross banner, you who would staunch the more and more the slave of Lux.

Cross banner, you who would staunch the wounds of those who battle to Comfort for the Wounded, ing. The forces of Good entered into Now, on the thundering battle line bring peace and safety to you and condict with the Legions of Evil, and in my new identity I minister to the yours and your bome land-and to the

The wounded, bringing them from blood world. For thus is the Great Ameri soaked ramparts to beds of comfort, can Dollar emobled!

# Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

THAM EB BITTEET

Two Buors North of Post Off e

NEWFORE, R. L.

GET YOUR

ICE CREAM

~A'I'--

# Koschny's

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Branch Store, 10 Broadwa

# Cake, Ice Cream,

CONFECTIONERY.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

EVI: D:

#### WATER

A15, PERMONS desirons of having wate produced into their real spec or preca o parcess, should make application to the of a Mariboro Street, upac Theorem OUT NORMAN, Treampre



# The KII

The character of all work depends upon the intelligence of the person who performs it.

POPULAR DIBHES.

The following dishes never lose their prestige, as they are choice and do-



serve their popularity: Chop Suey.—Cut tender, Jean pork and chicken, one or both, into very thin pieces an inch and a half in length and a half inch wide. Saute these in fresh pork fat, have ready an equal amount of celery, cut fine, an onion cut in bits,

add the vegetables to the cover the whole with chicken, veal broth or boiling water and sim-mer until tender. Then add a few pecled mushrooms, as few or many as taste or convenience pleases, which should be cooked in a little fut before adding to the mixture. For a quart of the mixture atir in a tableappointed of corn starch mixed with cold water, then aid to the hot mixture. Continue stirring until the mixture bolls, then add one or two tablespoonfuls of dark molasses, a teaspoonful of solt and a tablespoonful of china soy. The soy gives it the color and characteristic flavor. A subattitute may be made for it by using a tablespoonful of kitchen banquet and a little Worcestershire sauce.

Nesselrode Pudding.—Conk twenty large chestouts or double the number of the smaller ones, in sugar strup until tender. Cut six of the nuts in small pleces, the rest put through a Cook two tablespoonfuls each of corrants and sultons raising in the strup until tender, then and the same amount of preserved pineapple and Cherries or other fruit, to the pieces of chestnut and let them cool in the strup. Cook the beaten yolks of four ezzs, mixed with three-fourths of a cup of sugar in a pint of thin cream, or until the mixture coats the spoon. Add the sifted chestnuts and pass the whole through a fine steve. Cool and partly freeze, then add a cupful of whipped cream and finish freezing, and the fruit and nuts drained from the strup and pack in a mold. Press the cover in place over a piece of Empine paper and let stand in ice and salt an hour. Serve with whipped from sweetened and flavored with fruit juice or with the following:

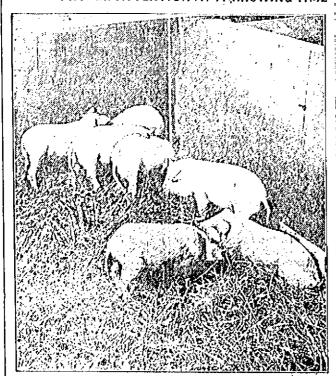
paragus lightly fried in a little tacken fat is another dish worth keeping in mind.

# Nettie Maximel

Japanese Teas the Best.
One feature which marks tea curing

is Japan is the proverbial cleanliness with a is characteristic of the Japanese The rules of santanian the tea growers of the observed by the tea growers of the boatch and santanian 5 of workers are strictly examined a real tra associations, but also the es of curing is inspected with d care. Japanese teas have never arringially colored as have been on the size and thrift of the litter. " 44 from some other countries.

### PREVENT PIG LOSSES BY GIVING SOW PROPER ATTENTION AT FARROWING TIME



WELL CARED FOR PIGE IN THE FARROWING PEN

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)

Every olg that can be raised this year will be needed to add to the fond supply of the nation.—and every one will add to the profits of the grower. Increase the number of pigs by proventing forces at farrowing time and insure rapid gains in weight by giving the sow and young pigs the kind of care that will result in healthy development. This depends to a great extent upon the management of the sow at time of farrowing. As the time for farrowing approaches, the now should be watched carefully, in order that as sistance may be given if necessary. The sow generally becomes nervous and restless as porturition approach est she makes a nest for her young: a awallen vagina and milk down in tents are other visible signs. One can be quite certain that a sow will fur-row late in the afternoon or the following night when milk is found in the tents in the morning.

The feed at this time should be slop py and limited in amount. Nothing but lukewarm water should be given the sow during 24 hours previous to forrowing. If she has already farrowed a litter and has been properly fed and cared for during pregnincy, lit-tic difficulty may be expected. With young sows, particularly those bred al an immature age, there is considerable risk at this time, not only to the pigs but to the sow herself.

#### Amount of Bedding.

There is a difference of opinion a to the amount of hedding which should be given to the sow at this time. Ar active sow in comparatively thin condition can be trusted with a liberal amount of hedding, but sows which are in high condition or which are at all clumsy, had better be given only a moderate amount of bridding. Leaves or short straw are preferred.

The farrowing pen should be dry nd well ventilated, but free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guard rall made of two by four planks with their edges against the sides of the pen about ten inches above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the danger of injury to the pigs. The little fellows will soon learn to creep under the guard rail when the sow

What to Do When Pigs Arrive. When the pigs are born during warm weather, they are less liable to become chilled and will generally find their way to the tents unwided. In extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled unless the hing house is heated. To remedy this, place a few heated bricks in the hottom of a basket or small hox, covering them with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keen in the heat; unless the now objects too seriously, the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive. If any of the lit-tle pigs appear to be lifeless when they are born, first see that all mucus is removed from the nose, then give the pig a few gentle slaps on the side with the hand. This will start the pig breathing if there is any life in the body. Give it a suck of the sow's mitk and place it in the receptacle, as described previously. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing.

Gut Out Back Teeth. Before placing the pigs with the sow, cut out the eight small tusklike teeth. There are four of these on each Jaw in the rear of the mouth. These teeth are very sharp, and if left in the pigs's mouth they will likely cause tearing of the sow's udder, and the little plys cut one another's month while fighting for a teat. These teeth can be removed with bone forceps, wire nippers, or with a knife. Never pull out the teeth. Always cut or break them off. After this operation is over, place the pigwith the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a test. When the after-birth is passed, it should be removed from the pen at once and bur-ied or burned. There is good reason to helieve that eating the after-birth is often the beginning of the habit of

eating pigs. As sale, the sow should have no food the first 24 hours after farrowing. but should be given a liberal drink of warm water. If, however, she shows signs of hunger, a thin slop of bran and middlings may be given. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending

The Bow's Feed. Great care must be taken to feed the sow properly. If she is not being properly fed, the little pigs will show it. If the pigs follow the sow around very much and pull at her teats, it is a good sign that she is not giving enough milk. d more feed should be given to stimulate the milk flow. When a sow in overfed, causing a heavy flow of milk scouring is generally produced in the pigs. If this happens, cut down the sow's feed immediately. Give the sow 15 or 20 grains of sulphur of Iron (cop-perss) in her slop morning and evening, and if necessary, increase the dose until results have been obtained.

Exercise is Necessary.

After the sow has farrowed, it is hest for her to be in the open air. Of course, if the pigs are farrowing dur-ing the winter months, care will be needed, and it may be necessary to let the pigs reach the age of two weeks before turning them out. They can, however, get considerable exercise in the piggery or in the lot with the sow, and there is often a lot adjoining a burn that is sunny and sheltered from the cold winds, where the sow and pigs may be turned for exercise. He not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rate.

If they do not get exercise, they will get fat and lazy and the usual result is the "thumps." This is caused by the fat getting so thick around the heart and longs that the pigs find it difficult to breathe. The best way to prevent this is to avoid overfeeding and make the young pigs take plenty of exercise.

#### IMPROVE SOIL FOR ALFALFA

Gron Will Not Flourish Where is Acid -Make Liberal Application of Lime.

An acid soil will not produce alfaifa. If you think your soil is said buy a few pieces of blue litmus paper from the drug store, put a piece of this paper in contact with a place of your soil, making it damp enough to stick in a ball of soil. If the blue litmus paper turns plak there is an excess of acld and the soil needs lime. Apply lime liberally, ground limestone or hy-drated lime, before planting alfalfa. From 1,200 pounds to a ton may be used, according to the soil,

#### **DEFINITE PURPOSE** NEEDED

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The lack of definite purpose, too often shown by the American farmer, is illustrated in the following letter, which recently was received by the dairy spe cinitata:

"Please send me some instructions on breeding dairy cattle. I have been crossing Jersays and Holateins. I would also like some information on milking

This request indicated that the inquirer has followed the plantible plan of crossing the lersey, noted for the quality of its milk, with the Holatein, notable for its quantity, hoping to produce cows that would give nilk in the quantity of the Holstein and of the quality of the Jersey. He falled, like most who have experimented in this manner, found that his cows gave milk of Holstein quality and in Jersey quantity, and then began to think about changing from dairy cattle to milk goats

The dalry specialists have advised him to select one breed of

#### How Could She?

"Ah. Rosie," I said, as I held her pretty little pink hands in my big burly brown mitts, "you have told me repeatedly that you love me and that you would fulfill my every wish. have done everything you requested of me. Your whimsied wish has been my one desire. We have gotten along erfectly together and noble thoughts have raked my brain. After all this, how could you put such a high polish on your targer nails when i hae a dull trish!"—Pean

#### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S > : CASTORIA

WILY WOMEN "MAKE DURING WAR TIMES NOT A MATTER OF WONDER. It is said that wonen make up more than ever; it is probably true of all who have passed their first youth, and especially those who are working hard, suffering much, and still dislike looking us old as they Creams, rouge and powder are used, therefore, rather

more than usual, The time has gone by when it rould be said that women's health is benefited by the restrictions of war. No woman with any heart or brain can avoid suffering, and many hold on to their hard work by force of will tather than physical strength. If as a business to-blon pays, as a distraction for many does not cloy, dress to some women is an underlable moral force.

That well-dressed women have a better chance in life is an true today as it was formerly; and whether a woman wears a uni-form or the latest satin, unless the carry it well she must rick losing the post she covets most. For a woman to look her best

#### HOOKWORM MUST BE FOUGHT

is a point of discipline as much as that the British soldier shall

shave, even under fire.

How the Oread Disease is Spreading in British New Guines is Related by Scientist.

Hookworm disease will aprend ere long all over Papua (British New Guinea) unless vigorous steps are taken at once to check it, in the opinion of Dr. J. H. Walts of the Rocksfeller Foundation, who has just inves-ligated the unliady in the buge island north of Australia.

"The international health board," said Doctor Waite, "found that 65 per cent of the nativos working on plan-tailous were infected with the bookworm and 8 per cent of the natives in

Doctor Walte pointed out that under present conditions the disease could be enddleated at relatively small cost; whereas if allowed to spread a most formidable task would be presented.

"The International health board," he explained, "has made an offer to the governments of Queensland and New South Water to conduct an antihookworm campaign in infected districts provided these states will defray a third of the total cost."

#### PROVED POOR BUSINESS MAN

Why "Reformed Crook" Found Him self Unable to Keep in Straight and Narrow Path.

O. Henry could have written this: Jumes Doyle broke into the home of Frederick C. Buckont, Murch 17, 1915, poked his gun into the face of Buckout and started to garner valuables Then Mrs. Buckout talked to blm, got his promise to reform, gave him a recommendation and her bushead the next day got him a job.

Elghteen months later a masked bundlt pulled off two first-class "Jobs" In New York. About the same time Doyle got money which he invested in a legitimate business. The business did not ko. A few weeks ago police grabbed Doyle, found a burglar's kit and got his confession. He had gone straight for months, but then got hard up, robbed a house and turned over a new leaf, using the proceeds of the robbery. Still he couldn't stick "straight." "Five years," said the judge.

How Birds Dress Own Wounds. Many birds, particularly those that are prey for sportsmen, possess the faculty of skillfully dressing wounds. Some will even set hones, taking their own feathers to form the proper bandages.

A French naturalist writes that on a number of occasions he has killed woodcocks that were, when shot, recovering from wounds previously received. In every instance he found the old injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stein feather and skilfully arranged over the wound. evidently by the benk of the bird. In some instances a solid plaster was formed, and in others handages had been applied to wounds or broken

One day he killed a hird that evi dently had been severely wounded at some recent period. The wound was covered and protected by a sort of network of feathers, which had been plucked by the bird from its own body and so arranged as to form a pluster, completely covering and also protecting the wounded surface.

Why Body is Susceptible to Germs Unless the blood is supplied with what nature has provided for her normal function, the digestive system will fall and the body will be wanting in nourishment. When this condition takes place man becomes susceptible to the disease germs that are ever present in the atmosphere. The greatest safety is to be found in keeping up the resistance. It is much easier, asya the New York Times, to battle against the germ organisms before they get established in the system. Once they establish themselves in the tissues they generate polsons which interfere the normal working of the body and enable them to nourish themselves and increase, often at an alarming rate. In fact some of them reproduce themselves to the extent of thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, in a minute of time.

Two Kinds of Talk.

Talk is abundant and cheap, but the right kind of talk is rare and expen-

Optimistic Thought.

Betreat is Setter than certain de-

### Our Potato Column

Article No. 3, SPRAY POTATOES EARLY,

First Danger Period Comes When the Vines Are Six Inches High.

When notato vines break through the ground and reach a height of five or six inches the flea beetles appear by the infillors. They riddle the leaves, "shoot them full of holes," and so weaken the plants that they full an easy victim to early blight. The beetle can be controlled and at the same operation early blight can be prevented. Early spraying, however, is necessary, for spraying is a preventive rather

It is difficult to poison the flea heetle, but for some reason or other he shows the vines which have been sprayed and becomes so discouraged that little or no damage is done. Perhaps he is starved out, but be this as it may, a combined spray, containing some polson for those of the flea bectles that stay, and a fungletile to guard against

the blight gives magnificent results.

The best fungicide for the purpose is bordenux mixture, either commercial or home prepared. As the spores of the blight strike the leaf they are killed by the capper in the spray corering, and as long as the vines are covered the blight cannot gain head-

Perhaps you do not know the early blight, but the chances are that you have seen it and thought it was extra, early ripening.

This blight usually comes shortly after the potato is set, and when the growing tubers cause a great strain on the plant. Small brown spots appear on the leaf; these later run tegether, the whole leaf turns yellow or brown, and the plant dies. The crop is cut from 10 to 25 per cent, and the result



Leaf Injured by Flea Beetle.

a harvest of small, norine, poor quality pointors.

Kill two birds with one stone-spray so as to do away with the flea beetle, and prevent blight at the same time. To be effective, however, this treatment must begin when the vines are only six inches high and be repeated from three to six times during the growing scason. This will not only get" the flea beetle and the early blight, but will prevent that most destructive of diseases, the late blight or rot of the pointo.

"Almost every large farm in Germany has its alcohol distillery under government supervision and quite a portion of the crop is turned into denatured alcohol, which is used instead of gasoline, kerosinie, etc., for gus engines and other industrial purposes. There is no oder in alcohol like gasoline; it is not an explosive, and the same bolk will go considerably farther than gasoline. A German farmer would think it as stronge to buy gasaline for his power engine or automo-bile as one of our farmers would to buy Milk."-Bulletin Wisconsin Pointo Growers' Association.

SAVE THE LABOR IN GROWING POTATOES.

There are but two ways of saving human labor in growing potatoes; one is to use more horses per plaw, two-row cultivators instead of one-row cultivators, and the like; the other is to make inher produce more bushels per hour, and in this way reduce the labor cost per hushel.

In certain New York counties some five years ago it was found that it took about 65 hours of human labor to grow an acre of pointoes, as fol-

Plowing ..... 6.4 Fitting ...... 5.5 Planting 12.4
Cultivating 13.8
Harvesting and hauling 27.5
The average yield of the farms stud-

led was about 103 bushels per acre, so that every hour a man put in in raising potatoes brought back a shade more than one and one-half bushels of notatoes.

This production per kour can be increased in several ways. Fertilizer can be used to increase the yields. It will do this without a particle of extra labor until it comes to harvesting. Even then it takes little more time

harvest a crop producing only 100 bushela per acre. A polson spray may be used to kill the Columbo beetle. This adds but slightly to the labor cost of growing the crop, but very greatly to the size

to pick up a 200-hushel crop than to

of the crop.

Instead of the poison spray a complete spray or combined insecticide and funcicide may be used to protect the crop against hugs, beetles and blights, and to insure the pointo grower against the loss of the time and the money which he puts into the crop.

Finally, as fully as important as any of the foregoing, the grower may make use of better bred seed which will, with a given amount of labor, produce more pointoes by far than the mangrel stock so often planted.

Basis of Feed. Bran and corn should be the basis of poultry ford in consideration of present prices.

Food for Chicks.

In order for chicks to grow the best it is desirable to have food of some i kind before them all the time.



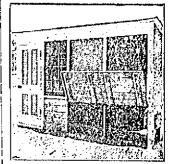
SUITABLE HOUSE FOR FOWLS

Hens Should Be Comfortable, With Floor Space of 3 or 4 Square Feet for Each Bird.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.)
The poultry flock should be comfort-

ably but not expensively housed. A house which provides a floor space of 3 or 4 square feet per bird is simple for the purpose, and fowls are often sucressfully kept with an allowance no greater than 21/2 to 3 square feet. Houses must be dry and free from draft, but must allow ventilation. Often there is an unused shed or small building on the place which can easily be converted into a chicken house. The tront of the poultry house should be faced toward the south, if possible, se that the sun will shine into it. Perfeelly satisfactory houses can be made cheaply from piano boxes or other packing cases. Two plane boxes with the backs removed can be nalled together and a door cut in the end. These Boxes should be covered with a reefing paper in order to keep the house dry and to make it wind-proof. A portion of the door should be left open or covered with a piece of muslin, so as to allow ventilation. Similar houses can he constructed of packing cases at & relatively small cost. A small amount of 2 by 4 or 2 by 3 lumber can be purchased for framing. The box boards can be applied for siding or sleathing and then covered with roofing paper. Where there is a board fence it is sometimes possible to take advantage of this by building the poultry house In the corner of the fence, and making the fence itself, with the cracks cov-ered by strips or battened, serve as the

back and one side of the house.
A cheap house 8 by 8 feet square can be made by 2 by 4-Inch pieces and 12-lach boards. The 2 by 4 pieces are used for sills, plates, corner posts, and three rafters. No studding is required except that necessary to frame the



Good Type of Poultry House.

door and window space. The boards are run up and down and add suffclent stiffness to the house. They are used also for the roof and covered with roofing paper. The back and sides of the house also can be covered with roofing paper, or the cracks can be covered with wooden battens or strips 1½ to 3 inches wide. In the front of the house there should be left a window or opening which can be closed, when desired, by a muslin screen or curtain which rerves as a protection against bad weather but allows ventilation. In the side a door should be provided which will allow entrance. A shed or single-alone roof is heat hecause easiest to build. A height of 6 feet in front and 4 feet in the rear is ample. If desired, the house may be built higher, so that it is more convenient to work in; the increase in cost will be slight. The ventilator in the rear is not needed in the northern part of the country, but is desirable in the

South, where summers are very warm. Such a house would be simple for a flock of 20 to 25 hens. It can be built quickly and easily and is cheap in construction.

#### INSURE CHICKENS AND EGGS

Farmer Who Hatches Early in Spring Seems to Have Best of Argument -Lay in Winter.

An essential part of the endeavor to insure more chickens and eggs is coninined in the maxim--butch early. The farmer who batches early in the apring, either by incubation or natural methods, seems to have all the best of the argument. When chickens are hatched early in the spring they mature in the fall and lay eggs in the winter. Then, in the spring, they are ready to batch early. Late-intelled fowls are late in maturing, do not lay in the winter, and do not sit until late in the following spring.

#### Don't Breed Slackers. Do not breed from slackers wheth-

or they are poor layers or those which ire inactive, go to roost early, come off the roost late.

#### Companionship. In regard to human companionships,

there are two words to say. need the communion of men, but there are times when it is best for us to be sione. Joy cries out to be shared; but sometimes between ourselves and full appreciation alike of heavity and of fellowship lies the need of being alone. The mood of solltude, then is in order to the enjoyment of companionship. It prepares our hearers for gental hours of shared delight. Perhaps the rarest and most precious experience is that in which friends or lovers understand each other so coupletely that they can share this need-ful mood of solitude with an unspaken sympathy.

# A storica and Genealogical.

# Notes and Queries.

the following subta must be absolutely ob-served:

3. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with elearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. b. in answering queries at-ways give the date of the paper, the num-ber of the query and the signature. 5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the gumber of the query and its signature.

BATCHHAT, MAY 11, 1918.

#### NOTES.

JOURNAL OF THE WINDS AND WEATHER OF RHODE ISLAND

(Continued from April 27, 1918)
Sept. 17, 1787. Rec'd a Letter from Capt. Drahamond dated 27 July.
19. T Dennis a shoar on Long Island on a Wooding Trip.
21. rec'd Letters from Sammy and Raty Dated 7th 4 8th July last.
22. B. Sayer arriv'd from Cape Francols.
23. R Sayer and D. Long. (Continued from April 27, 1918)

B. Sayer and R. James pubed, Cloudy and some showers, ppt Paylour Chimney, proceedings the Federal Convention first pub-

27. Cloudy and thick air. T. Den-nis arrived after getting ashore at Long Island. 23. Rain at his

23. Rain at it tervals & something cool. Cut 2 cheese but of Thurston.
30. B. Sayer married to Rebecca

James. Oct. 1, 1787. made a Barrel of

Soap.

2: Small mackerel very plenty.

5 Fair and moderate. A Letter was Ree'd this day by Billy's Wife with an account of his arrival at Copenhagen the 3rd July last.

8. A frost in the night of the 7th.

10. Fair and pleasant. Wrote to Mr. Chinn of this date about sending me a proper Voucher for my pay as Clk, in the Commissioners office. Eben Sherman in Thopham & Co. Guinea Brig, salled. Wrote to Sammy & Drammond tha 12, care of Job Goddard via. St Johns.

16. Very cool, but fair. Job Goddard went passenger to St. John's this day. Bot. 16 a cord of Wood of Chaloner.

19. Morning Small airs at U. and

oner,

19. Morning Small airs at U. and calm, took up our Beets (4 Bushels) and put them in the Cellar.

23. Very pleasant Bot 2 Cord of Wood which in the yard 15 H Cords.

24. took a walk to Tomony Hill.

25 Chris Wanton, John Wood & T. Rodman Gawliner took their Books from School.

26. reed, 2 Bushels potatoes from Philip Wanton, Tib found dead in Wigneraus yard.

27 Pearce arrivd from Copenhagen.

27 Pearce arrived from Copenhager.

28. Pair and partly cloudy. Rathburn, in Wm Gibb's Ship Saild for Ireland.

30. Cloudy at Night Showers Rot.

14 Cord Walnut Wood 15

31. B. Sayer Saild for Hispaniola Nov. 2 1782 Lee 4 inch Thick.

3. Something more moderate froze very hard the night of the 2nd. Bot a Bushel of Turnips of W. G.

7. pretty moderate. Bot. a Cord of Oak Wood 157

3. pleasant for the Season. put Cabbages in the cellar. Handy striv'd at midnight from Copenhagen.

12. Jericho began to Saw Wood for us, reed 4/2 Bushel Turnips from Edmand Townsend. Grants two Ships Sailed, old Mrs. Goddard & Daughter Rejoice paid us a visit.

15. Giles arriv'd from France in 9 weeks passage.

weeks passage, 18. the New Commissioner of Ma-jor Hargill came to demand the Books Went to the office to view it &

if it were Secure &c. b. Cranston measur'd my foot for

shoes.

22. Reed, a Letter from Mr. Chinn
My son Billy arriv'd at Fpg land ferry
from Copenhagen after a passage of
90 Days, & Jeremiah Clarke saild for
Copenia.

Georgia.
27. Cucjee Chaloner Sawd a Cord of Whod for me 278 Lawful.
Dec. 1, 1787 fine wenther for this

Season.

4. Cloudy but not cold & at 1 P.
M. Snow and Hail which soon turned to rain, the first Snow for this Winter

to rain, the first Snow for this Winter began on this day but was very short and small, very good weather.

7. R. Helme demanded this States papers from the office.

8. Delfi, said Papers this day.

11. John Hadwen's Store & Taggart's House catch'd on Fire.

12. rec'd a Cord and half of Wood from my Son Billy. David Ambras said for Ireland

13. Jericha Sawd Wood 5 Hours.

Jericho Sawd Wood 5 Hours.

14. John Earl arrivd from Mary'id. 15. Stephen Goddard married to

Weaver.

19. Clocdy & mod. A Damp nir. finished Sawing Wood, p'd Sharper

23. Snow and Rain. Chris. Townsond Senior died.

24. Brown's Indianman came down from Providence.

from Providence.

25. p'd Sharper 3 for Splitting & of a Cord of Walnut logs.

26. Went to Burying of Chris, Townsend Senior, Brown's Indiaman

sail'd.

27. Swept Chamber chimney.
Langiey saild for North Carolina.

28. Forenoon Snow, afternoon fair.
Jun. 1, 1788 Morning fair, afternoon Cloudy, evening snow Cool and

the 20th, 22. Modt, as to Cold. 21. Mr. Ellery called on me for some of this Furniture of the Commissomers chec 25. Cold & some Snow very Cool for a South Wester and the Wind very

eavy, 27. pretty Moderate, 29. Not Cold. D. Huntington pub-

29. Not Coal. D. Runtington published
30. Hary & unsettled. Spoke to
Paul Thursion about corn.
Feb. 1, 1788. Light Breezes & Cool.
2. A pluching Cool air.
3. Moderate as to Cold & at night
plenty of Rain.
4. At 5 P. M. a Shower of Snow.
5. Extreme Cold beyond any this
year. In the morning a Snow Small
after which it Grew soddenly Cold &
Increas'd to Extreme.
7. Very Cold & fair. J. Finch in
the 7 Brothers Brig, Saild for Cape
Fear.

8. Still Cold. the Gout began its appearance in my right foot.
9. The harbour within Goat Island

froze over, 10. Josias L. Willson Died of a Fever Acet, arrived of the New Con-stitution being adopted in the Massa-

chusetts.
13. S. Lawton saild for S. Caroli-

na.

14. P. Phillips Esq. was at Newport & informed me he did not go to Clavernek.

16. the Snow about a foot deep on a Level before the Rain came at 7 P. M. some Thoudered and Libraing.

18. the Snow froze hard and the worst walking imaginable.

23. Cranston brot home Dinab's Shors. A Severe pain in my left eye, Doctor Kyres Died.

24. A Great Quantity of Snow, still on the Ground, Wardwill saffd for Ireland.

25. Something of a Thaw.

25. Something of a Thaw.26. A Small Thaw, del'd, B. Fowler5 Certificates.

28. A small Haw, del q. B. Powler
5 Certificates.
28. D. Huntington married
29. a very remarkable cold spell.
Mar. 1, 1788. A great deal of lee
in the Harlsour & the Cove froze hard.
5. Mr. Bowne calld on me about his
papers. Mr. Phillips dittl.
7. Abra'n Redwood Schlör Died.
9. Prince Wandon Died this mornling & Doctor Fletcher in the evening.
10. Went to the office and delivered
Petr Phillips Esq. Papers.
11. rec'd 19lb Beef from Billy
13 put one Shoe on for the first
time since the 8th ult
14 put my other shoe on.
16. B. Sayer arrivd from Cape
Francois

Sent Abstract of Certificates I by P. P. Esq to N York by

17 Scht Austract or Certain Capt. Godffrey.
20. Frose hard at night.
21. del'd Peleg Hull 5 Certificates for Ben). Stelle Esq. & returned Mr. Stelle one of Simeon Martins Unset-

tled.

24. Cloudy & Bleake & some Showers of Snow a right March day, at Night froze very hard.

25. Wrote to Sammy of this Date under cover to Capt. Isaac Lawton & forwarded by D. Runtingtons Sleep which did not go till Apr. 10th.

28. Moderate & fair foreneou Hazey & Bleak afterneon, paid H. Stevenson in full for his part of Rent to 20th Feb. 1788

30. A Relapse of the Gout began in

to 20th Feb. 1788

30. A Relapse of the Gout began in my right foot.

Apr 3 1788. the Gout came into my left foot—very Severely.

4. Bot. a Box Anderson's Pills.

5. Bot. 15 lb, Pork (salt) of Hazard, made ??? of a Cake Bot of Richardson.

6. Wrote this with the above mentioned New York.

York. (The End.) tioned New

# QUERIES.

16117. VAUGHN—George Yaughn was born June 1st, 1796. He was married in Newport. Can any one tell me who his wife was, and was there any issue, if so what were their dates?—J. G. V

10118. SISSON—Barnard, sometimes known as "Barney" Sisson, had a daughter Ann, who were his parents, and would also like to know the names of his wife's, Barbara, parents.—R. M. H.

10119. SPOONER-Whom did Elizabeth Spooner marry in 1740?-E. L. S.

10120. GARDINER—What was the the parentage of Edwin Gardiner? He was drowned at sea on passage from Lisbon to Liverpool, Jan. 23, 1805.

10121. WEEDEN—Who was Job Weeden, who married Ann Heath, Nov. 1755?—H. B. B.

10122. BROWNELL-Joseph Brownell married Elizabeth —, — —, 1748. Can any one give her full name and full date of marriage.—H. B. E.

10123. HUDSON—Whom did Catherine Hudson Marry? She was the daughter of Thomas and Deliverance. and was born Jan. 8, 1768.-G. E.

#### ANSWERS.

10091. ROBINSON—Robert Robinson of Jamestown who married. May 30, 1755, Phebe Carr. had by her a son Bendict, born Feb. 10, 1758, which would indicate that Penelope, the mother of Robert may have been and probably was the daughter of Josinh 2 Arnold and grand-daughter of Gov. Benedict 1. Arnold—C. E. R.

10110. ROBINSON-Rowland Robpleasant for the season but Huff. Northumberland, near Long

#### MORTGAGEE'S SALE

ext of Abblairs Davel; thence running Festivy along said North tine of Dexter tweet for a distance of thirty-two (32) eet; thence turning and running Northerly for a distance of eighty-one (31) feet and nine (8) netice; thence turning and running Easterly for a distance of three (3) feet and nine (8) nelies; thence turning sanh and running Southerly for a distance of ninety-one (22) feet to the point of beginning, some bounded Northerly, by a land formerly of Joseph W. Greene, but now of Satal A. discence; Isaletty by Janat convexed to Alphoniso David by Henry C. Anthony, Southerly by a blighway called Thexter Street; and Westerly by Janat convexed to Alphoniso David by Greene but now of Satal A. Greene; or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described and being the same premises conveyed to Alphoniso David by Henry C. Anthony, The understance, Henry C. Anthony, The understance, Henry C. Anthony, The understance of the intention to bid at salit rale.

HENRY C. ANTHONY, Mortgagee.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Newport, S. S. Servanott Courter, S. S. Servanott, March 16, A. D. 1918. WHERICAS, Margarel Trene Donovan of the city of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Margarete Trene Donovan and James 3, Donovan, now in parts to the said Margaret Irene Donovan inknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered:

said petition an order or make the centered;
NOTICE is therefore hereby given to the said James J. Donvan of the pondency of said petition and that he shall appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be helden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1918, then and there to respond to said section.

STONEY D. HARVRY, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., March 30, 1918.

HE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the
HE WILLIAM, allas Amanda M. Millikin,
Has Amanda M. Milliken, Isla of the
bown of New Shoreham, deceased, which
fill has been admited to probate by the
robate Cours of the Town of New Shorelam, hereby gives notice that he has acpited vaid truck and has given bond acording to law.

cepted said trues also not a confine to law.

All persons baying claims against said erate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

AMEROSE W. ROSE, Evecutor.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newp rt. April 18th, 18th.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice
that the ras been appointed by the Prohate Comit of the City of Newport, Adm nitrains of the estate of H. LOUISE LITTLEFIELD,

otherwise known as Harriel Littlifield, late of said Newport, occoped, and has given houd seconding to law.

All persons having claims against said get if each fresh posifield to file the same in the office of the elerk of said court within six months from the date of the first a evertisementh of the country of the each of the first a evertisementh of the country 
ROSE I. SHEFFIELD.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. L., April 1st, 1818.

Estate of Margaretta W. Perkins
E DITH P. ROCKRILL, Executrix of the L. lest wil and testament of Margaretta W. Perkins, late of Litchfuld, in the District of Litchfielà, State of Connecticut, which will was proved and Lilowed by the Court of Probate within and for said Court of Probate within and for said Court of Litchfield, presents a copy of said last will and testament and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to law, and that letters testamentary be granted thereof, and filed and recorded and that letters testamentary be granted fluoron; said deconced learners said will may operate; and said copies and request are received und referred to the 6th day of May, 1918, at 2 o'clock n. m., at the Problate Court. Found in said New Shoreham the received und referred to the 6th day of May, 1918, at 2 o'clock n. m., at the Problate Court. Found in said New Shoreham for rensideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for four-teen days note a week. In the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN. Clerk

#### More Government Scandal

Gotton Borglum, Presidential air-

craft investigator, declares the aero department is "full of profiteering and hundreds of millions have gone." Remarking that an army officer said that 1200 American airplanes were flying in France, Borglam asserts that there are less than 20 planes. "Factories have been created where there were no Bleak.

2. pleasant for the season but windy.

3. Cool for the greatest part.

4. part a letter on board George Alleling for N. York of 1st inst to Mr. Chinn under cover of Mr. Bindon.

6. High gales

7. Wen G. Champlin applied about Mr. Fenner's Certificate.

8. Heavy Gales all day.

11. George Alien saild for N. York.

12. Went to the office & Brot home tire certificate extituate made out for delivery. Receipt Book No. 8 & 9 & Register Book.

14. Fair & a sharp Cold, broken Ire in the River.

15. Cold and Blustering in the morning the Harbour was lightly from morning the Harbour was lightly from the March Chample of the S.W. wind broke it up.

17. the fee all goine of the first and Martin (Potter) Allen, a daughter of Lind and Martin (Potter) and Martin (Potter) Allen, a daughter of Lind (Potter) Allen, factories necessary." he says, and con-

worth hetween \$130,009,000 and \$150. The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

# Its Not the First Cost That Counts

It is the cost per yard of service the cost of upkeep and the or break and determine whethehose are the things that make kind of service you will get. To the first cost is high or low.

# Crawford Ranges

third less fuel, and do a heap sight better work though they

# Cost No More

Will you buy your range blindfolded or will you study into the facta? . If you study carefully you will buy a Crawford---

# TITUS'

The Lowest Priced Furniture Store in Town

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. L.

# Telephone Directory

MAY 21st AT 5 P. M.

#### Notify Contract Office Call Newport 6000 PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE

Summer and Fall Issue Closes for Entries and Corrections

142 SPRING STREET

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

# SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

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NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLAYES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT. All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

> PUREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SKENDETS

All Orders Promptly

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY TELEPHONE CONNECTION

ore Pute

Absolutely

USE

And Save Coal Help us win this war

Try our

ELECTRIC GRILL

for a lunch or light meal

It is the ideal method of cooking. It will bake, boil, fry and broil at

SLIGHT COST FOR ELECTRICITY

BAY STATE STREET

RAILWAY CO.

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VICTROLAS

The smallest Victrola, as well

as the greatest, puts at your

command the world's best

music, both vocal and instru-

mental exactly as rendered

by the greatest artists.

Let us demonstrate the dif-

ferent styles and explain our

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

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449 Thames St.

Illuminating Department,

Tel. 27

Branch, 16 Broadway

We have just received a full line of Electric Appliances

# Grass and Garden

SEEDS

All new stock HAY, STRAW,

Of all kinds for Season of 1918

GRAIN and **POULTRY** 

Mackenzie & Winslow

[INCORPORATO]

Macsh and Third Sts 162 Broadway Newport



#### SPRING SHOES

Tals sesson's styles to footwess, for men, women and children are now here.

KEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES AND OX' SONDS IN THE NEW DARK TAN SWADES

STYLISH, DEPENDABLE SHOES

Full Line of MILITARY FOOTWEAR EGY SCOUT SHOES \$2.50 \$3.50 a gair

BLACK or TAN

214 Thames Street.

Tel. 787

### Sheriff's Sale

STATU OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

STATU OF RHODE BLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se. Fherist's Office Newport, R. I., December Jal.

18 YMETUR and in pursuance of an execution number 2.66 beauting of an execution to the Court of the Court of the Superior on the 2th day of October, A. I., 1917, in favor of Jane Leonard and Andre Van Canaday of October, A. I., 1917, in favor of Jane Leonard and Andre Van Canaday of October, A. I., 1917, in favor of Jane Leonard and Andre Van Canaday of October, A. I., 1917, in favor of Jane Leonard and Andre Van Canaday of the Court of the Court of the Superior Court of the Court of the Court of the Assigned, E. L. Hredy Company of the Cuty, County and State of New York, who sue as trustee for their Assigned, E. L. Hredy Company of the Cuty, County and State of New York, pighthills, and against J. C. Mailery, pighthills, and against J. C. Mailery, allas Jane Doe, of Newport aforeastd, defendent, I have this day at 1D minutes and interest which the said defendent, J. C. Mailery alias Jane Doe, and defendent, I have this day at 1D minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., [avied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendent, J. C. Mailery alias Jane Doe, and the 1st day of July, A. D. 1917, at 14 minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. (the time of the dataction on the original writh in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhude Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as foliables—and improvements thereupon and bounded and described as foliables—and improvement and countried and described as foliables—and improvement in the City of Newport and bounded and described as foliables—and interest part of the said not an excellent of David T. Swithurier Fosterly on Ind. Hourn of Ind. Swithurier Fosterly on Ind. Britishurier Fosterly on Ind. Britishurier Fosterly

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sherin,

Newport,Rd., March 7, A.D.1918. For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 28th day of March, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named

above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 11th day of April, A D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., but the same

Dequty Sheriff. Newport, R. I., April II, A.D.1918.
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place above named.
FRANK P. KING.
Deputy Sheriff.

Newport, R. L. May 2, A. D. 1918. For good and sufficient cause the shove advertised sale is hereby ad-Journed to the 3d day of June, A. D. 1918, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the same place above named.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

# Sheriff's Sale

Newport,R.I., March 7, A.D.1918.

FRANK P. KING.

Newport, R. I., March 28, A.D 1915.

Newport, R. I., April 11, A.D.1918.
For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 2nd day of May, A. B. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the same place above named.
FRANK P. KING.
Benuty Sheriff. Deputy Sheriff.

place above named. FRANK P. KING.

Deputy Sherif.

Notice is hereby given that I will reit the said stacked and levicel on and relate in a problem Austin to be held in the Shorat's Office in said City of Noveport in said Courty of Noveport and I courty of Noveport on the life and I cover of March, A. U. 118, at 11 of clock A. M. or the sailefaction of said execution, debt, interest on the saine, costs of said in your, feet, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheria.

Newport, R. I., March 28; A.D. 1918.

For good and sufficient cause the

place above named. FRANK P. KING,

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Newport, R. I., December 1rd, Newport, R. I., December 1rd, BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution number 2523 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhodo Island within and for the County of Rhodo Island within and for the County of Rhodo Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 25th day of Nevenber, A. D. 1917, and returnable to the said Court May 25th, A. D. 1918, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1917, to favor of Driscol, Inc., a corporation tocated and doing business in the City of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, plainiffs, and against Mrs. J. C. Mallery of Newport, in the County of Newport, defendant, I have this day at 50 minutes past I o'clock P. M., lovical the said Execution on 21 the right, title and intense, which the said defendant, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, had at the time of this levy, in and to a certain lot, or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the Sinte of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northwesterly on land of Fay and land for the heles of Daniel T. Sulphurate Easterly on said Swinburne Isand; Southeasterly again on Greenogth Place and Southwesterly on land for merry of Waldon Pell and Ind. 150.

Flace and Southwesterly on land formerly of Waldon Pell and land formerly of Thomas Coggeshall, be all of
the said measurements more or less or
however otherwise the same may be
bounded and described,

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will
sell the said levied on real estate at a
Public Auction to be held in the Sheriar
Office in said City of Newport in said
County of Newport on the 1th day of
March, A. D. 1518, a 12 o'clock family
of the satisfaction of said execution,
debt, interest on the same, costs of
suit, my own fees and all contingent
expenses, if sufficient

FRANK P. KING.

2-9-4w

Deputy Sheria.

For good and sufficient cause, the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to the 28th day of March. A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place above named

Deputy Sheriff.

For good and sufficient cause the above advertised sale is hereby 🕬 fourned to the 11th day of April, A D. 1918, at 12 o'clock moon, at the same place above named. FRANK P. KING,

Deguty Sherif.

Newport, R. L. May 2, A. D. 1915. For good and sufficient cause the above advertised anle is hereby sojourned to the 3d day of June, A. D. 1918, at 12 o'clock noon at the FERSE